



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Notes of the Month.

STUDENTS of place-names have long ago realized that "chester" denotes a site once occupied by the Romans of a Romano-British population. Mr. Haverfield has, however, done good service by recently pointing out in the columns of the *Athenaeum* that the rule just mentioned is not absolute. He points out that Bicester has yielded no Roman remains, and that the same seems to be true of Chesterton, in Worfield Parish, Shropshire, and of Chesterton near Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire. He also contends that north of Hadrian's Wall, that is a line drawn from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Carlisle, where there are a great many "chesters," these exceptions are the rule. The Anglo-Saxon use of the term "chester," as a place-name, seems to have only denoted an inhabited enclosure. Mr. Haverfield concludes as follows: "Its use for Roman sites is fortuitous, and though common, is not its only use. In identifying Roman sites the occurrence of this name cannot be called conclusive evidence."



Baddesley Clinton Hall, in the county of Warwick, an ancient seat of the Ferrers family, is one of the most celebrated and interesting moated manor-houses known to antiquaries. The heraldic windows of the church and hall are of exceptional value in showing the descent of the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton from the feudal earls of Derby through the barons of Groby. We are glad to learn that the Rev. Henry Norris has in preparation an illustrated volume on the

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manor, church, and hall of Baddesley Clinton. The subscription price is 10s. 6d., and names of intending subscribers should be sent to Mr. Norris, Tamworth, Staffordshire. We have complete confidence that he has spared no pains to do justice to his subject.



In these days, when monographs are written on almost every imaginable subject, we venture to commend to ecclesiologists or musical antiquaries the compiling and classifying of illustrated lists of mediæval musical instruments, as exemplified in the carvings and sculpture of our old churches. These representations are much more numerous than is usually supposed. They are to be met with not infrequently in the richer decoration of late Norman work. No less than five different musical instruments are to be noted in the Norman sculpture of the little Yorkshire church of Barton-le-Street. The labels of the arches in the nave of Beverley Minster have an interesting series of eighteen such instruments, nine of which are string, seven wind, and three percussion. These have been recently briefly described by Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., in the Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society. The noble Decorated tower of Raunds Church, Northamptonshire, has a beautiful series of musical terminals to the hood-moulds of the belfry windows, and several other examples in stone might be named.



As to carving in wood, angels bearing or playing on musical instruments are found on some of our old rood-screens, whilst a diversity of musical instruments are met with amid the quaint carvings beneath choir misericords. Beneath one of the fifteenth-century choir stalls of Holdenby Church, Northamptonshire, is a man with a rat on his shoulders, with a small drum slung round his neck, and a pipe or hautboy in his hands. Angels and other figures on ornamental roofs also bear musical instruments. Two of the angels of that most beautiful double hammer-beam roof at Knapton Church, Norfolk, bear respectively a small organ and a rebec or simple form of violin. But perhaps the most curious instances of such carvings are the rude examples, *circa* 1400, in the nave of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton. There are three

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of these musical corbels supporting the roof on each side. Owing to the way they are coloured they are generally assumed to be of stone, but they really are roughly cut in wood. These six examples represent half-length figures of men playing on (1) a lute or cittern; (2) a simple form of cornamus or bagpipe; (3) a portative or portable organ; (4) an organistrum; (5) double or kettle-drums; and (6) panpipes.



The St. Sepulchre musical corbels will be illustrated and described in a volume descriptive of that interesting church, which will shortly be issued by Rev. Dr. Cox in conjunction with Rev. R. M. Serjeantson. Dr. Cox has recently noticed in the fifteenth-century porch of this Norman Round Church a stone far more ancient than the time of the Crusades, and which tells of a pre-Norman church on this site. Inside the porch has been built in a small sundial. The tooling of the stone in chevron lines instead of in the Norman diagonal axeing shows that it is of "Anglo-Saxon" date. This is confirmed by the radiating lines dividing the dial into eight periods. The twenty-four hours division of the day-night, as used by the Greeks and Romans, was unknown both to the Teutonic and Norse tribes who invaded and occupied Britain. Their custom was an octaval division, which still prevails to some extent in Iceland and the Faroe Islands.



A curious discovery has been made by the workmen engaged upon the repairs of Peterborough Cathedral. Under the library, within the west front of the cathedral, a number of blocks of moulded marble have been found, which, on being put together, make a portion of a huge basin between 20 and 30 feet in circumference. It has apparently a series of small basins, or hollows, running round it, united to each other, but not extending to the centre. It is expected that further fragments will be found which may cast additional light upon its origin. The fragments were cast into the foundations, where they were discovered by the fourteenth-century builders. A conjecture has been made by that able antiquary, Mr. Irvine, the clerk of the works, that it may be the bottom basin of an ancient

fountain from the cloisters, which, having become broken, probably from frost, the fractured materials were put into the foundations, where they were found. We feel confident that Mr. Irvine's surmise is correct. A beautiful example of a cloister fountain-lavatory, still extant at the Cistercian abbey of Maulbronn, Würtemberg, was illustrated in vol. xxv. of the *Antiquary*, p. 257.



The restoration of the parish church of Aldermaston, near Reading, which is mainly of Norman design, is disclosing features of antiquarian interest. In the south transept, known as the Congreve Chapel, some wall-paintings have been brought to light, the most distinct being a full-length figure of St. Christopher. The side walls are also decorated with a series of paintings, the subjects of which have not as yet been clearly defined. In the removal of the plaster in the nave, the decalogue, in well-written old English characters, has been uncovered.



Serious news has lately reached us as to the well-being of some very notable pieces of church plate. We are informed that proper care is not being taken of the Nettlecombe chalice and its paten. We are even told that not very long ago some ignorant person (supposing that he was cleaning the chalice and paten) picked out the enamel with the point of a pin! We shall be glad to learn that there is some mistake as to this. If the clergy and churchwardens cannot take proper care of vessels which from their artistic and antiquarian value assume the character of national historical monuments, then the only remedy will be to remove the vessels to some place where they will be safe—such, for instance, as the British Museum.



The chief treasure of the highly interesting parish church of Tong, Shropshire, is an exceedingly valuable and most beautiful covered cup or chalice of silver-gilt and crystal. It is a fine example of English goldsmith's work, and is beyond doubt one of the most costly and artistic pieces of church-plate possessed by the Church of England. It will scarcely be credited that a determined effort is now being made by

the parish, owing to the tempting offer made through the Earl of Bradford (the lay-rector and patron), to sell their possession. We sincerely trust that the Chancellor of the Diocese will have the courage to refuse a faculty, and so save the church from a grievous scandal. The present vicar (Rev. J. E. Auden), who has been but recently appointed, considers himself wholly blameless in the matter, as the project of the sale was entertained during the vacancy of the cure, and he did not attend the vestry meeting when the unhappy resolution approving of the sale was passed. But the vicar signed the resolution that was sent to the Chancellor, and, as he did not oppose the project, he can only be regarded as acquiescent in this sale of a vessel dedicated to God's worship for the increase of the vicar's stipend.



At the end of July a notice was affixed to the church-door of Tong to the effect that "The Earl of Bradford having received the offer of a large sum of money for the 'ciborium,' wishes to know the feelings of the parishioners with regard to its sale. A vestry meeting will therefore be held in Tong Church on Tuesday, August 4, 1896, at 7.30 o'clock." In response to this notice, signed by both churchwardens, there was a meeting on August 4, when the following resolution was passed by a considerable majority: "That the parishioners of Tong here assembled having heard that an offer of not less than £1,000 has been made for the gilt and silver 'ciborium,' and provided that the proposal to sell the same meets with the approval of the Bishop, Lord Bradford, and the Chancellor of the Diocese, and that the fund so realized shall be invested to increase the stipend of the Vicar of Tong, hereby express their approval of such proposed sale."



The cup is not and never was a "ciborium," but is a covered cup originally designed for secular use. But everyone who has the most elementary knowledge of ecclesiology and church-plate is well aware that many of the best examples of church-plate of all periods were originally secular, and afterwards given to God's service by pious donors. The Tong cup was piously given for the service of the

altar, and has been consecrated to the worship of God in the most solemn of all ways, by being used at the Holy Communion for two or three centuries. A former vicar has assured us that he thus used it at the great festivals. If this exquisitely beautiful church cup is to be desecrated in order to adorn a cabinet, to satisfy any plate-collector's ambition, or to give zest to some lavish festive board, a sorry bargain will indeed have been made, and even official sanction will not prevent it being a sacrilege, unless that word has lost its true signification. The story of a saintly Bishop of the Church in early times selling the sacred vessels to supply food for God's starving poor has a beautiful moral; but this story of the Tong chalice is a sordid one from beginning to end, and none the less mean because it is proposed to provide for the parish an imitation chalice "in base metal" of the sold cup! If Lord Bradford wants to increase the value of one of the eleven livings in his gift, surely, as holder of the great tithes of Tong, it would be a simpler and more honourable course to give up some of those tithes originally given to the Church, rather than to use his high position to persuade the parishioners to sell the finest piece of plate dedicated to God's service that the Church of England possesses.



We are glad to hear that at the bi-monthly meeting of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, held on July 27, a letter having been read from Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., intimating that the Chief Commissioner of Works might be able to take over the guardianship of the Jewry Wall should the people of Leicester wish him to do so, it was resolved unanimously: "That in the opinion of this society it is most desirable that the Jewry Wall should be placed under the guardianship of the Chief Commissioner of Works, under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882, and that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to Mr. Hazell, with the request that he would present the same to Mr. Akers-Douglas." As we have before mentioned, the M. S. and L. Railway have been wanting to destroy this, the finest remaining relic of Roman Leicester, for the purposes of their new line,

and it is to be hoped that the wall may now become an ancient monument under the Act, and the nefarious designs of the company be frustrated.

A number of the Shropshire MSS. recently sold at Sir Thomas Phillipps' sale were purchased for the Shrewsbury Free Library, and have been placed in the Reference Department. The cost was defrayed by a subscription raised in the county, the money being chiefly given by four or five gentlemen. Their example might very well be followed in other counties when local MSS. are offered for sale. The *Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records* has just been printed at the expense of the Corporation, and forms an octavo volume of 136 pages. Plenty of copies have been printed, and can no doubt be obtained on application to the Town Clerk of Shrewsbury.

The county of Salop has obtained a grant of arms from the Heralds' College, viz.: Ermineo three piles, two in chief, one in base azure, on each a leopard's face or. These arms are founded on the ancient arms of the borough of Shrewsbury. The fees for the grant have been raised by private subscription, chiefly through the energy of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. A reproduction of the patent will be given in a new work by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, to be entitled *Salopian Arms and Seals*.

An illustrated volume, giving *An Account of the Ancient Crosses at Gosforth, in Cumberland*, by Charles Arundel Parker, will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately.



Early Mechanical Carriages.

BY RHYS JENKINS.

NO. II.—CARRIAGES PROPELLED BY THE WIND.

HE various forms of "carriages to go without horses," in which the power of the wind is utilized for driving, are no doubt more interesting as curiosities than as being of any practical importance nowadays. A great

many attempts in this direction have been made from time to time, only to be given up after more or less prolonged trials. The idea of utilizing the wind is one that must have presented itself to many minds as very suitable in flat countries, and is certainly of considerable antiquity. Sailing carriages are said to have been used in very remote times in China, and as far back as 1617, in the collection of travels by Samuel Purchas, parson of St. Martin's by Ludgate, London, we read :

"Of Corea he (Capt. Saris) was also told, that there are many bogs, for which cause they have waggons with broad wheeles, to keep them frō sinking, and observing the Monson or Season of the wind (of which you have heard how certain it comes yerely in all the East) they have sails fitted to those waggons, and so make their voyages on land. With such waggons full of soldiers *Taicosama* (as he was told) had intended to assaile China, but was prevented by One, which to poison him, poisoned himself."

But before that date sailing chariots had actually been constructed in Holland by the celebrated mathematician Simon Stevin (born at Bruges, 1548, died 1620), a much-esteemed friend of the Stadholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. These vehicles attracted considerable attention from the men of science of the seventeenth century. Our own Bishop Wilkins is loud in their praise, and Grotius wrote several poems on the carriages and on their constructor. Fortunately, too, there is an engraving, now extremely rare,† by Swanenburch, after a design by Jacques de Ghelyn, which brings out the arrangement very clearly. It is dated 1612, and bears the inscription : "Currus veliferi Illustrissimi Principis | Mauriti Pettenum ad quatuordecim | Milliari | Hollandica quae singula justae horae iter | excedunt." It is in three plates of large size : that in the centre shows the principal carriage ; the right-hand plate shows a smaller sailing carriage, carrying five persons, and running in advance of the other ; while the left-hand plate has a group of spectators on foot and on horseback.

* *Purchas his Pilgrimage.* 3rd edition, 1617, p. 684.

† The only copies of which the writer has been able to learn are those at the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam.

Another issue of the plates, supposed to be the third, is dated 1652, and a reduced and reversed reproduction is stated by Müller, *De Nederlandsche Geschiedenis in Platen*, to be found in Bleau's *Tooneel der Steden*, 1649. A reduced copy of the central plate, showing the carriage only, is given in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* for 1844, and it is from that copy that the accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) has been produced.

It will be seen that the carriage consists of a rectangular box with two sails, mounted upon two pairs of wheels; the hind pair was pivoted to the box and provided with a handle for steering. In a pamphlet, possibly issued with the engraving, bearing the title

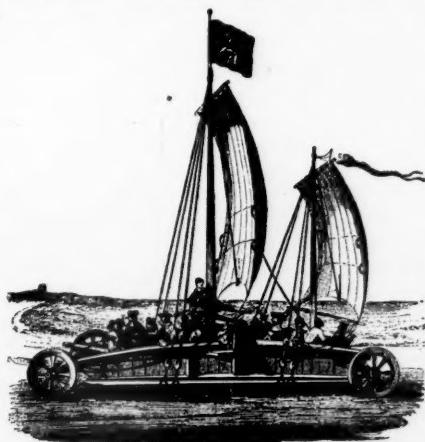


FIG. 1.

Windt-Wagens : Les Artificiels Chariots à Voiles du Compte Maurice, printed in French, Dutch, and Latin, and accompanied by a diagram of the steering apparatus, is given an account of a journey made apparently in the year 1600 along the beach from the now fashionable Dutch watering-place Scheveningen to Petten, a distance of forty-two miles to the north, which was covered in two hours, a speed which seems almost incredible. The passengers included Prince Maurice himself, who steered; Grotius, then a lad of fifteen; the Spanish Admiral, Francis Mendoza, at that time a prisoner in the hands of Prince Maurice after the battle of Nieuport; and others to the number of twenty-eight.

The trial appears to have been a great success, but in spite of this, unless, indeed, the trip performed by De Peiresc in 1606 was made in it, there appears to be absolutely no record of its having been afterwards used, and, stranger still, it is quite unknown what became of the carriage in the end.

It is referred to in *Howell's Letters* as being one of two wonderful things to be seen near the Hague: "A waggon, or ship, or a monster mixed of both, like the Hippocentaur, who was half man and half horse; this engine that hath wheels and sails, will hold above twenty people, and goes with the wind, being drawn or mov'd by nothing else, and will run, the wind being good, and the sails hois'd up, above fifteen miles an hour upon the even hard sands: they say this invention was found out to entertain Spinola when he came hither to treat of the last truce."

The anonymous author of *The Present State of Holland*, 1765, says of Scheveningen: "This village is famous also for a sailing chariot belonging to Prince Maurice, and kept here." He adds: "The last time it made its appearance on the strand was about 17 years ago, when through the unskillfulness of the steersman it had like to have run into the sea, and put the passengers into no small fright." This in all probability refers to the smaller carriage mentioned above as represented in the drawing of Jacques de Gheyn, which was to be seen at Scheveningen as late as 1802; its fate since that date is unknown. There is an account of another, but partially successful trial, with this carriage in 1790 upon the occasion of a royal marriage, and it is known that it was sold by auction in 1795.

Stevin's contrivances appear to have set the anonymous author referred to above at work upon his own account, on what must be regarded as the forerunner of the motor perambulators, with which we shall no doubt become familiar ere long. His account is sufficiently quaint to bear repetition: "I once made an experiment of this kind on a child's chair, by doing some things to it, and adding a sail, which succeeded beyond expectation, but with an unforeseen circumstance, that was very near giving me great cause to regret my mechanism. For the

wind being brisk, carried away the little machine and passenger in it with such rapidity, that myself, as well as the nurse, who almost swooned away, was in no small terror. There was indeed a precipice before it, which I thought at too great a distance for any danger. The sailing chair had almost reached the brink of it, before I could overtake to stop it; and my being able to do so was more owing to some large pebbles that retarded the motion than my own speed, though I ran as fast as I could."

This experiment was presumably made in Holland; it would be of interest to learn where he found his precipice.

In Bishop Wilkins' *Mathematicall Magick* by J. W., M.A. London, 1648, is a chapter treating "Of a sailing chariot, that may without horses be driven on the land by the wind as ships are on sea," together with a drawing of Stevin's waggon, which has frequently been reproduced in this country. This drawing was, however, produced from the descriptions of persons who had seen the actual carriage, and, as might have been expected under these circumstances, while bringing out the essential features, it does not represent the actual carriage as depicted by De Gheyn. Wilkins refers to Grotius, to

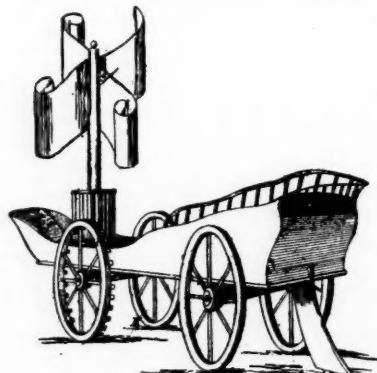


FIG. 2.

Pet. Gassendus, *Vita Peireskii*, and to Walchius, *Fabularum decas*, in regard to the Dutch carriage, and to Boterus, *De incremento Urbium*, as mentioning the use of sailing waggons in Spain.

He tells us, too: "I have often wondered

why none of our gentry who live near great plains, and smooth champion, have attempted anything to this purpose. The experiments of this kind being very pleasant, and not costly: what could be more delightful or better husbandry than to make use of

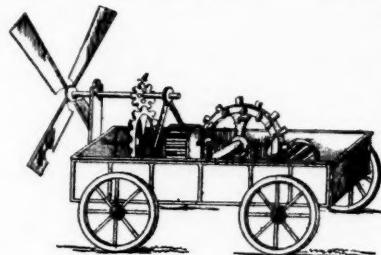


FIG. 3.

the *wind* (which costs nothing, and eats nothing) instead of *horses*? This being very easy to be effected by those the convenience of whose habitations doth accomodate them for such experiments."

To Wilkins is due the suggestion of using windmills instead of sails. Fig. 2, taken from Emerson's *Mechanics*, is a copy of Wilkins' drawing modified to show the gearing more clearly. It is not known whether a full-size carriage was ever constructed in accordance with this drawing, but in 1784 a Mr. Dornforth presented the Society of Arts with a model of such a carriage. Fig. 3, also taken from Emerson, shows another suggestion for a windmill carriage.* In the *Familiar Letters of Abraham Hill, Fellow and Treasurer of the Royal Society, etc.*, London, 1767, there is a letter, dated 1664, from one Nicholas Witte, of Riga, respecting a project for a sailing carriage, but the details do not transpire.

A patent granted to John Hadley, engineer, of Worcester, in 1693, embraced among other things: "An invention of engines moved by wind usefull for drawing several machines and carriages instead of horses." There is no description of the invention.

In a little book, *Some New Inquiries tending to the Improvement of Navigation*, by J. A. Genevois, a minister in the canton of

* These drawings are copied from the edition of 1836, but the same constructions are to be found in that of 1758.

Berne, London, 1760, which purports to be an abridgment, prepared at the request of the Lords of the Admiralty, of a larger work, reference is made to a winged cart which could move against the wind, or even when the wind failed altogether. This result appears to have been attained by storing up energy in springs.

A very comprehensive project relating to the storage of the power of the wind was that of George Medhurst in the year 1800. He proposed to cause the windmill to compress air, which was then to be used for working engines on carriages and coaches. This project will be referred to in a succeeding article.

The *Recueil des Machines approuvées par l'Académie des Sciences*, tom. iii., under the date 1714, contains drawings and descriptions of two waggons propelled by windmills invented by M. Du Quet. In the first of these the power of the mill is transmitted to two pairs of inclined pivoted legs, one pair on each side of the waggon; the legs of each pair are alternately thrust backward and retracted, thereby pushing forward the machine. The steering gear possesses points of interest, comprising as it does separately pivoted axles for each of the front-wheels, a feature to be met with in the petroleum carriages of the present day. In the second waggon the power of the windmill is used to impart motion to the wheels by means of ratchet bars and pinions. A boat propelled in the same manner was tried at Le Havre, it is reported with success.

Another French carriage in which a sail was employed, in this instance as an auxiliary only, is recorded in the *Journal d'Affiches, Annonces et Avis Divers* for October 16, 1776. It was simple and light, and had neither weights, springs, gearing, nor balances in its mechanism. Could be set in operation by a child without the least trouble, and without the aid of an animal. Upon the level ground it would go twice as fast as a man walking, but with the least wind a sail could be hoisted, and then the speed was greatly increased. The inventor was Phillippe-Alexis Stemon, a carver and joiner, of Avallon in Burgundy.

The earliest attempt at a sailing carriage in England seems to be that indicated in a

letter dated 1607, given in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, iv. 194: "The greatest news of this countrie is of an ingenious fellow, that in Barkeshire sailed or went over a high steeple in a boat, all of his own making; and without other help than himself in her conveyed her above 20 miles by land over hills and dales to the river and so down to London."

This beats Stevin, who did not propose to sail his carriage on the water, to say nothing of in the air. One would like to know something more of that voyage over the steeple.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century we have a most important application of sailing waggons, this time for the propulsion of colliery waggons along a plate or tramway, at Neath in South Wales. Sir Humphrey Mackworth had become interested in mining property in that locality about the year 1695, and, being a man of considerable enterprise, sought among other things to increase his coal shipments, to which end he introduced the system of waggon-ways from Newcastle and Shropshire, and upon the waggons he applied sails.

In the "Epistle Dedicatory" of *An Essay on the Value of the Mines late of Sir Carberry Price*, by William Waller, gent., steward of the said mines (London, 1698), we are told of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, that "his new Sailing-waggons for the Cheap Carriage of his Coal to the Water-side, whereby one Horse does the Work of ten at all times; but when any Wind is stirring (which is seldom wanting near the Sea) one Man and a small Sail does the Work of twenty, (which are publick,) do sufficiently show what his Genius is capable of in matters of that nature.

"And, I believe, he is the first Gentleman, in this part of the World, that hath set up Sailing-engines on Land, driven by the Wind, not for any Curiosity, or vain Applause, but for real Profit, whereby he could not fail of Bishop Wilkins' Blessing on his Undertakings, in case he were in a capacity to bestow it."

But this application, in spite of its apparent utility, did not continue for more than a few years. Sir Humphrey became involved in difficulties of one kind and another, and the highway authorities objected to the tramway

being carried across the highroad, and finally took it up at that point, thereby breaking the connection between the mines and the river. Portions of the foundations of this tramway are still to be seen, or were so until a few years ago.

Since the beginning of the present century quite a number of attempts have been made at sailing on railways. In a magazine* for 1836 we read : " *Railway Travelling by Wind.* — Since the opening of the Durham and Sunderland Railways, a novel experiment has been tried upon the line, which proves the practicability of railroad vehicles being propelled by wind. A temporary mast and sail were erected on a vehicle, which was set going at an easy rate. On the sail being trimmed to the wind, the speed increased to the rate of ten miles an hour. A train of five coal-waggons was afterwards attached, but no additional sail hoisted."

Attempts were also made on American railways in 1830 and since. In fact, so recently as 1878 the *Scientific American* gave an illustrated description of a sailing railway car devised by Mr. C. J. Bascom, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which was stated to have been in use for the preceding three years for conveying repairing - parties to pumps, telegraph-lines, and the like, along the line of the railway. The average speed was given as thirty miles per hour, but the drawing must have been made to show the effects of a strong breeze, as the occupants of the car appear to be exerting their full strength in holding on.

Towards the end of the last century there is an account of a journey made by an Englishman, Slater, in a sailing waggon from Alexandria to Bassora. In 1786 there was a trial of another at Blackheath, at which Sir Joseph Banks and several members of the Royal Society were present. A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* wrote that this machine went at a great speed until the mast broke. In 1820 a sailing-carriage was used near Newmarket, and doubtless there were many other attempts made in different parts of the country in the early part of the century.

One very interesting project that demands attention is the "charvolant" or kite carriage

of Viney and Pocock, patented in 1826. This made the journey from Bristol to London, and was seen on several occasions in Hyde Park, and in the suburbs of the Metropolis. The carriage was drawn along by one or more kites arranged in tandem. In the accompanying illustration (Fig. 4) the lowermost kite is brought down close to the carriage. The carriage was of a very light description ; the front axle was pivoted centrally, and provided with a pulley (*g*), connected by a band to another pulley (*f*) on the lower end of the steering spindle (*e*). A spring drag (*k*), operated by a lever (*h*), was employed to retard or arrest the motion of the carriage. As to the kites, we cannot do



FIG. 4.

better than refer to the inventor's (Mr. Pocock's) book, *Navigation in the Air by the Use of Kites or Buoyant Sails*, 1827 : "The shape may vary, but for what is termed the Pilot, or uppermost Kite, the common circular-headed shape is certainly best. The first peculiarity of this invention is, that the kite is made to fold up, the standard of the kite is divided into two equal lengths, or in three if the kite is very large ; the wings also have hinges, or joints at the top of the kite ; and if very large, each wing is divided into two parts.

" In the second part of the invention, two lines are used for what is termed the belly-band ; the upper one stationary or fixed ; the under one, termed the lower brace line,

* *Mechanics' Magazine*, vol. xxvi., p. 16.

reeves through an eye in the upper line, at about the distance where the usual bow is tied in the belly-band of the common kite. Both these lines are continued down to the hand of the controller. By straining on the lower brace, the kite is brought up against the wind, into full action ; by slackening the same, the kite is laid inactively upon the wind : thus its power is instantly increased or lessened while floating in the air. By these same means the kite is elevated or lowered at pleasure, soaring or sinking in proportion as the angle is formed on the kite's surface.

"Another branch of this system consists of the application of two side lines, one attached to the right-hand extremity of the kite, and the other to the left. These act upon the kite much the same as the reins do upon a gig-horse : by pulling the right-hand line, an obliquity is given to the kite's surface, on which obliquity the wind acting, the kite veers instantly to the right hand ; straining on the left-hand brace, the action is directly *vice versa*."

It appears that a speed of a mile in three minutes was attained on several occasions, even upon heavy roads, and on one occasion the mile was covered in $2\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. The wheels were only 30 inches in diameter. As to the power of the kites, we are told that, with a wind blowing at the rate of twenty miles per hour, a man of moderate strength could just hold a kite 12 feet high, having an area of 49 square feet. With a rather boisterous wind such a kite broke a string capable of sustaining a weight of 200 pounds.

To make the carriage available when the wind did not serve, a platform was to be secured behind the carriage for the purpose of carrying a pony.



Churches as Forts.

BY GEORGE NEILSON.

FT is long since Petrie, in a great work controversial at every turn, stormfully established on a permanent basis his contention that the round towers of Ireland had a primary defensive purpose. His proofs included many

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citations from the annals showing the actual use of the *cloicteach* as a place of protection. I am not aware that in England or Scotland the pedigree of the belfry has ever been written with equal authority. When it is, it will perchance contain memorials as outstanding of war as of peace. These notes (entirely from the record side, not at all from the architectural) are references to a few of the facts.

In battle and tumult the sanctity of places takes secondary rank, and churches have in all ages been liable to warlike use. The stabling of horses in them was the typical desecration. It was almost inevitable, and far from uncommon,* so that the gift of prophecy was scarcely necessary for Thomas of Ersyldoune's prediction that England and Scotland would not have peace until, amongst harder feats, "mon makes stables of kyrdes."

The direct utilization of churches as forts was so frequent in early history as to raise question on the primal object of their towers. It is not easy to believe that in Ireland only had they a defensive purpose integral to their design. Etymology and the Saxon Chronicle have been adduced in furtherance of the view that, as at Peterborough, tenth-century monasteries, girdled by walls, were regarded as fortifications. Hence, perhaps, arose the tradition, quite inadequately vouched historically, that St. Benet's Abbey, in Norfolk, built by Cnut, was so strong with its walls and bulwarks as to resemble less a cloister than a castle, and that William the Conqueror only gained it by the treason of a monk.[†]

For the actual defence of a belfry Britain has probably no record to match the continental case of Bruges in 1127. Count Charles the Good had incurred the deadly enmity of Bertulf, provost of the church

* Jaques de Vitry, *Historia Orientalis*, cap. 2; Sigebert's *Chronographia*, anno 882; Ailred in *Decem Scriptores*, 341; *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, 91; Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 210, 211; Robert de Monte, anno 1168, *Adam of Usk*, 67; Bower's *Scotichronicon*, i. 495; Fell's *Scriptores*, i. 527; Boece (1574), 317; *Border Minstrelsy*, introd. to "Thomas the Rhymer," part 2.

† As to Peterborough, see Professor Earle's note to his *Saxon Chronicles Parallel* (1863), year 963; and as to St. Benet's, see Camden's *Britannia* (1695), 350, *Monasticon* (1846), iii. 62.

there, whose adherents murdered the Count in the church of St. Donatien, situated within the *bourg* or castle of Bruges. Bertulf prepared himself for attack. Though master of the castle, his first care was given to the safe keeping of the church—a choir with lofty and powerful western tower entered from a solar which was reached by steps from the choir. The murder was on March 2; the attack of the avengers began on the 12th, with an unsuccessful assault on the *bourg*. A second attempt failed, but a third on the 19th succeeded. Bertulf's men retired to their stronghold—the church and its tower.

Repeated attacks were made in vain. Great stones and pieces of lead were deadly missiles when hurled down from the tower-top. For three weeks no headway was made in spite of incessant blockade and assault. A vivid passage in Galbert's detailed contemporary memoranda tells us that if a head but showed itself at a window for a moment it was the mark for a thousand archers and slingers, and that the whole tower speedily stood "hirsute with arrows."

The north wall of the church had to be battered in by a ram, and the besiegers poured in through the breach, driving back the besieged into the solar. Despite its blocked up steps and its barricades of broken shrines and church furniture, lashed together by the bell-ropes, the solar could not be kept against the infuriated onrush of the men of Ghent and Bruges and the troops of Louis VI. The survivors of the besieged, some twenty-seven in number, forced to give up the solar, betook themselves to their last refuge up the steps of the dark and narrow tower in which, with bare standing room, "all could not sit down at once." Still they held out as desperate men until King Louis gave orders to cut away the supports of the tower. Chisels and hammers were plied, blow after blow shook the turret to its top, and the poor wretches who had hoped against hope for terms, and who had—"by the wondrous dispensation of God," according to Galbert—been living latterly on sour wine and putrid bread, at length succumbed to the inevitable. It was April 19: they had kept the church for a month.* Bertulf

* *Galbert de Bruges*, ed. Pirenne (Picard, 1891), ch. 37, 60, 62, 64, 75, 73, 74.

evidently had a shrewd eye to see where the real strength of the *bourg* lay.

Returning to England one finds in the years of the Anarchy several instances of the seizure and occupation of churches from the sole consideration of their military advantageousness. In 1142 at Southwell the wall of the cloister of St. Mary's formed a rampart against the partisans of the Empress Maud. Next year the bishop elect of Durham fortified with a vallum the church of St. Giles in his city. "In those days," said John of Hexham,* "many people in many places violated churches." Geoffrey de Mandeville was one of these: he turned out the monks of Ramsey and made the monastery a fortress. William, Earl of York, did the same at Brellinton. Geoffrey's death from a wound received not long afterwards on ground belonging to the Abbey was exultingly explained as the direct avenging act of God. In 1144 at Merrington the church of St. John was turned to the service of Mars, and the Divine displeasure manifested itself in the insanity of a mason who had erected the battlements. At this time also the church of Coventry was made a castle by Robert Marmion, who, said Gervase, "neither feared God nor regarded man." Many people saw here, as at Ramsey, blood gush from the walls: Robert died in battle in view of the building he had desecrated.†

In tumult as distinguished from warfare the church tower of Oseney, in Oxford, was found serviceable by Otho, the papal legate in 1238. A quarrel had arisen between the scholars and his household, leading to the loss of several livs. The legate, in panic, retreated to the campanile.‡

That the bell-tower might be offensive as well as defensive was seen at Norwich Cathedral in 1272 when, during contentions betwixt town and gown, adherents of the latter manned the belfry—*Berefridum ubi campane dependebant*—fortifying it with arms, and shooting at the people below.§ The

* John of Hexham in *Decem Script.*, 271, 273, 274.

† Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 210, 221; *Chronicle of Ramsey* (R. S.), 331; *Gervase of Canterbury* (R. S.), i. 128-9; *M. Paris*, *H. of Huntingdon*, and *Flores*, year 1143, *Hoveden*, year 1144.

‡ *Thomas Wykes*, *M. Paris*, and *Flores*, year 1238.

§ *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* (Camden Soc.), 147. This example of *berefridus* antedates considerably the

citizens retaliating, the cathedral was burnt. A slightly different case was that of 1295 in Dover. A flying expedition of Frenchmen landed in the town. A monk took shelter in the campanile, where he was slain, "offered up," said Knyghton,* with a piety which now sounds humorous, "as a morning sacrifice."

These examples analyzed fall easily into two categories—either of occupation for self-defence, or for frankly military ends. The sanctuary element is entirely absent from them: in each case the building is a place of strength, and a refuge only because of that characteristic. If Archbishop Becket had locked himself up^t in the belfry or, like a Scottish bishop in after-days, scaled the roof of the choir to escape assassination, it would have greatly altered the aspect of the martyrdom. There are many cases in which it would have been no light task to differentiate the sanctuary from the stronghold, although the consecrated character of the place was more or less relied on. The alarm of invasion sent masses of fugitives to great churches such as Durham, where, in 1091, during the inroad of Malcolm III., the cathedral and its precincts were crowded.

Of bestis war full the kirke yarde ‡.
The minster yles wen made as warde
Bot vytayls were ful thynn
Of men and women so grete a routh
And childer lay the kirke aboute.

Sir Walter Scott's capital line describing Durham as "half church of God, half fortress 'gainst the Scot," suggests the difficulty, present not in this case only, as to which half the occupants of churches under such circumstances had chiefly in their minds.

Certainly one approaches the question with the preconception that the element of sanctuary was predominant. And yet there are many examples which that will not explain. The English annals with only too much probability of truth denounce the

oldest reading of belfry (of church) in the *Oxford Dictionary*.

* *Decem Script.*, 2, 503.

† Compare Fell's *Scriptores*, i. 569, where at Croyland one of the brethren escaped by locking himself within the church.

‡ *Metrical Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees Soc.), line 5, 262. Warde=a strong place.

sacrilege attending the Scottish invasions of the northern counties of England during the War of Independence. "They burnt," says Hemingburgh (ii., 142), "the churches of God as if they counted His sanctuaries for nothing;" and the "unspeakable villainy to God done in burning churches" was one of the charges on which Sir William Wallace was condemned.* International exasperation accounts for much. All through the first half of the fourteenth century similar occurrences prove not only that the people fled to the churches, but that often the resource proved unavailing. A curious memorial of the time is found at Houghton-le-Spring,† where, in 1315, during Robert the Bruce's invasion, a parishioner "fled to said church on account of the Scots, and ascended its campanile beyond the bells at the top, and sat there for some time, but in descending accidentally fell down and so was killed without violence of any Scot." The Irish annals,‡ however, tell in 1315, 1316, and 1331, of cases in which the churches to which men and women had fled were burnt without compunction along with their occupants. A noted instance occurred in Scotland. Lesmahagow within its four crosses had special sanctuary privileges recognised by charters§ of David I. In 1336, when Edward III. had invaded Scotland, his brother John of Eltham, burnt the church and slew those who had fled to it, as he did with other churches also. The Scots historians attributing John's sudden death at Perth to a dagger-thrust from his royal brother, declare that the quarrel arose out of Edward's remonstrances about the breach of sanctuary.|| Cases like that have all the appearance of genuine resort to the church as sanctuary, where the fugitives were non-combatants. Other episodes are equally eloquent of contrary conditions.

Thus in 1335 Sir William Keith, a Scot, encountered¶ Sir Richard Talbot, a well-known English soldier,

* *Chron. Edward I. and II.* (R.S.), i. 141.

† Raine's *Letters from Northern Registers* (R.S.), 249.

‡ In appendix to Camden's *Britannia*.

§ *Liber de Kelso*, No. 8.

|| *Fordun*, ed. Skene, i. 361; *Bower*, ii. 323; *Liber Pluscardensis*, i. 282.

¶ *Wynstoun*, viii., ch. 33; *Rotuli Scotiae* i. 334.

And set hym to sa hard assay
 That till a kyrk he gert hym ga
 And clos thare defens to ma
 Bot he assaylid thare sa fast
 That hym behowitz tret at the last.

So at Sluis, in 1337, a body of Englishmen put to flight a band of Flemings, some of whom betook themselves to a church and, said the *Lanercost Chronicle* (p. 295), "because (confiding in the strength of the place) they would not surrender, the English set fire to the church, burning those inside." The ethics of the situation* take a different colour when an enemy, armed albeit fleeing, seeks a church, not because it is sacred, but because it is strong. His rights are only those of a combatant.

Whilst David II. was getting badly worsted at the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346, it is curious to find where the monks of Durham were. "The monks," said Knyghton,† "being in the belfry of their church, seeing the Scots put to flight, lifted up their voices and filled the clouds with the sound of their clamour, shouting to the praise of God, and crying with tears of joy *Te Deum Laudamus.*" In the belfry! Were they also *confidentes in fortitudine loci* there, superadding a sense of safety to the advantages of a lofty view?

Froissart in his account‡ of the battle between the men of Ghent and the Count of Flanders, in 1381, tells how the former retired to the church of Nevele, which was a stronghold. John de Launoy, their commander, posted himself and as many of his men as he could in the large tower of the steeple. Fire was set to both church and tower, however, and the men of Ghent died miserable deaths. Launoy himself leaped from the window of the tower and met his fate on the spears which waited for his fall.

The examples that have fallen within my ken lead me to infer a progressive readiness, as time advanced, to secularize religious buildings for war purposes. Edward I. is said to have scrupulously spared the church of Dunfermline, though he destroyed its precincts.§ The story of Edward III. and

* See *Wyntoun*, viii., ch. 29; *Bower*, ii. 313-14; and compare *Boccaccio*, 317, as to the fort made in the "sacrosanct cemetery" of Kinross in 1335.

† In *Decem Script.*, 2,590.

‡ *Froissart* (Berners, 1812 ed.), i., ch. 378 (Johnes, ii., ch. 67).

§ *Flores*, year 1303.

his brother goes in the same direction. In the fifteenth century, perhaps owing to the changes in the art of war effected by gunpowder, there was less hesitation about either destroying or fortifying a consecrated edifice. The nascent artillery which excited the naïve astonishment of P. Cochon, the Norman chronicler,* because it shot as straight as a cross-bow, found churches very convenient during the English wars in France. In 1428, before the Maid came with her victorious "En nom Dieu," parish churches in the outskirts of Orleans were destroyed by the dozen to prevent the English from utilizing them.† "Bastides" or forts were made in churches on both sides during the siege.‡ The Earl of Salisbury was said to have sent his men to pillage the church of Notre Dame of Clery. When, not long afterwards, a gun-stone striking a grated window overlooking the bridge of Orleans deprived England of her one capable commander there were Frenchmen who said that it had been shot from the tower of Notre Dame in the city. "It was seen and considered sufficiently reasonable," they said,§ "that as he had pillaged Our Lady's church, by her he should be punished."

At home, at least in Scotland, retribution seems to have been sometimes less promptly in evidence, notwithstanding the remark attributed|| to the dying Henry V., that it was little wonder the living Scots were so vindictive when their dead saints were so vengeful. At any rate highland clansmen of Clan Chattan and Clan Cameron burnt one another with impunity in 1430, and this—according to some—in the doubly sacred sanctuary of St. Duthac at Tain.¶

On the borders it is natural to find abnormal conditions. During the period of no peace rather than of active war in the

* *Chronique Normande*, ch. 51.

† Hall's *Chronicle* (1809), 144; Cousinot's *Chronique de la Pucelle*, ch. 41; *Chronique par Waurin*, 1422-31 (R.S.), 244-5.

‡ Hall, 142; Cousinot, ch. 35; Waurin, 231; *Liber Plurcandensis*, x. 29.

§ *Chronique du Siège d'Orléans* (printed in Caxton Society's *Revolte du Conte de Warwick*), p. 68. Compare Cousinot, ch. 33, 38; Waurin, 246; Blondel's *Reductio Normanniae* (R.S.), 188.

|| *Liber Plurcandensis*, x. 27. Compare Blondel, 183-184.

¶ *Bower*, ii. 489; *Extracta ex Cronicis*, 232; Sir Robert Gordon's *Sutherland* (1813), 64.

beginning of the fifteenth century the priory of Coldingham was systematically used by the Scots of the vicinity as a protection against English raids. They regularly passed the night in the church and belfry; and one of the Scots historians* waxed becomingly wroth over the treason of an extruded prior, who caused brushwood to be collected, and enabled the Englishmen to burn the building in 1420.

The sixteenth century witnessed, in Scotland, a very thorough secularization of churches whenever need arose. In the French campaign of Henry VIII., in 1523, the English army came to "a church† more liker a castle than a church, for it was deep ditched with drawe bridges and with bulwarkes fortifed and lopes very warlike. The Admyrall beholding it sayd This is like no house of praire." Scotsmen saw a good many parallels before that terrible century had run its course.

One of the first was in 1515, when Gavin Douglas, the poet bishop, found his taking seisin of Dunkeld barred by a rival titular to the see, whose adherents manned the palace and campanile and repelled him from his cathedral by gunshot—*tormentorum jactu prohibuerunt*. In a little while, however, by a judicious combination of the arts of war and peace—*vi et prudentia*—the party of Bishop Gavin obtained possession of the improvised fortress in the steeple.‡ It had been built in 1470. A predecessor of Gavin's, under stress from the vindictive Clan Donnachaidh, found safety§ in the rafters of the choir!

During the English inroads of 1544 the records have much to tell of churches in a military sense.|| Gifford Church was burnt; that of Eccles was carried by storm; the steeple of Coldingham, fortified by Englishmen, was battered at by Scots artillery without avail. "Thei schot," said a dry diarist, "and little skath done." But no church of the period filled so piquant a part as did the steeple of Annan, eight miles from the English border. It was most likely identical¶

with the *clocherium* which Edward I. had found serviceable for storage in 1299. In the fifteenth century there is reason to suspect that it had become still less equivocally associated with warlike ends, and in 1514 "Annand Steppill" was one of only two buildings* that withstood the fierce raid with which Lord Dacre followed up the victory of Flodden. In 1545 Lord Wharton, English warden at Carlisle, proposed† a special "rode yn to overthrow and caste downe a certen churche and steple called the Steple of Annande"—a proposal given effect to in September 1547, when formal siege was laid to the place, and both church and steeple defended by artillery with seven gunners and a garrison of about one hundred men were subjected to a vigorous cannonade‡ by an expeditionary force with six small pieces—a falcon, a falconette, and four quarter-falcons. The building seems to have been a choir with western tower which (to judge from the despatches) had no external door, but had an inner entrance from the choir. The English fire from the west—at a spot still approximately indicated by a street-name, the Battery Brae—made little or no impression. Instead the east end of the choir was sapped. It fell in, and then the guns were shifted to that quarter. The fall of the choir gable had exposed the door of the steeple to a damaging fire which very soon made further defence impossible. The captain "took downe his pensall of defaunce," and the victors blew up with gunpowder what remained of the battered edifice.§

In now cutting off these far from exhaustive notes at the close of the sixteenth century, it is enough to refer to a few incidents. The French slung their guns on the steeples at St. Andrews in the siege of the

* Pinkerton's *History of Scotland*, ii. 462.

† State Papers Henry VIII. (1534-46), vol. v. 545.

‡ MS. State Papers Scotland, Edward VI., 1547: letter of Lord Wharton, Sept. 16, 1547, Record Office.

§ As to the siege see also my paper on "Old Annan" in *Transactions of Dumfries-shire Antiquarian Society*, 1894-95. I believe that Annan church must have been of almost the same type as that still to be seen on the opposite side of the Solway at Burgh-by-Sands, where the powerful western tower, with walls about seven feet thick, has its north face pierced with what—subject to architectural correction—I take to be a circular gunhole. It stands some three or four feet from the ground, has externally a diameter of about seven inches, and is splayed widely inwards.

* Bower, ii. 164, 450.

† Hall, 647.

‡ Vitæ Episcoporum Dunkeld (Bannatyne Club), 73, 74.

§ Extracta ex Cronicis, 240.

|| Ridpath, 550, 551; Haynes, 43-51; Pittscottie, 431.

Buchanan, xv. 22; *Diurnal of Occurrents*, 30, 36-38;

¶ Bain's *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, ii. 1115.

castle in 1547. Bishop Lesley garnishes his history with the story of a vagrant but innocuous cannon-ball, which in 1560 entered the window of a Leith church during worship and considerably went out by the door. At that time French guns were mounted in the parish church, and in St. Anthony's steeple. Ten years later the steeple of Brechin played a stormy part in the annals, as in 1571 at Edinburgh, during the war of faction then in progress, St. Giles's church was prepared to do. "The men of weir of the steppill slappit all the pendis of the kirk," says one authority,* whilst another† describes the loopholing in equally expressive terms by saying that "they begouth the holing of the woult of St. Geilis Kirk which they made lyk a riddle for to schoot whome they pleased." In 1586 at St. Andrews the reactionary Archbishop Adamson disturbed by a great popular tumult‡ against him "for feir could nocht byd in the Kirk but tuk him to the Stipe."§

It is a little curious that the word belfry, now almost implying an appurtenance of a church, should be of martial origin. The etymologists find it as *berfreit* in the sense of a tall siege engine long before it acquired an ecclesiastical character. History, however, has shown that there was often no paradox, but rather an emphatic propriety in the adoption of a military name.



Diary of a Visit to London in 1795.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MACRITCHIE.
WITH NOTES BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

(Continued from p. 242, vol. xxxii.)

Tuesday, 28th July. London. Go in the forenoon with Misses Margaret and Nancy

* *Diurnal of Occurrents*, 211.

† *Bannatyne's Journal*, May 4, 1571.

‡ James Melville's *Autobiography*, 248.

§ A last instance of barbarity occurred in 1593, when a troop of Lord Maxwell's, in an attack upon the Johnstones, was worsted and driven into Lochmaben church, to which the victors pitilessly set fire. *Historie of James VI.* (Bannatyne Club), 299; *Register of Privy Council*, v. 112.

Brodie to visit St. Paul's. This one of the most superb edifices in the world. See the model of it as originally intended by Sir Christopher Wren. Height of the Dome of St. Paul's four hundred and four feet above the pavement. Length of St. Paul's from east to west within the walls, five hundred and ten feet. From north to south within the doors of the porticos, two hundred and eighty-two feet. Its circuit two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet. Extent of the ground-plat whereon St. Paul's stands, two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards, one foot.

The Library very curious. Some strange antique manuscripts shown here. Whispering Gallery very amazing. The smallest whisper heard here one hundred and forty feet distant from the whisperer in a straight line. This effect produced by the rotundity of the Dome. Shutting of the doors of the dome like thunder. Ascend with the ladies from the whispering-gallery all the way to the golden gallery, and from thence to the top of the Cupola. Go out and walk round here. It blowing a fresh gale, and the smoke of the city being thereby cleared away, have a very stupendous view of London, the river, the bridges, the shipping, &c., perhaps the *richest* prospect in the world.—Descend to the pavement within, by upwards of six hundred steps. Take a view of the organs, the inside of the Cathedral where divine service is performed, the Altar, &c.: and return to Oxford street, after having been five hours absent from it.

In the afternoon walk out through the parks to the north of Mary-le-bone, and ascend the rising-grounds at Hampstead. The prospect of London, &c., from this elevation is very pleasant; and this is the point from which Thomson is supposed to begin the description that introduces his admirable panegyric upon Great Britain :

Heav'n! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, &c.

Wednesday, 29th July. London. Go down after breakfast by New Bond Street, where meet by accident my friend M^r Josiah Walker from Eton, who informs me that the Marquis

of Tullibardine had that morning sailed for the Continent on his travels.*

Call upon my old pupils Misses Euphemia and Maria French in Dover Street. This a very unexpected and pleasing interview.—Walk thence to the Court of St. James's Palace, and see the shifting of the Guards. The Duke of York's Band, and the Duke of Gloucester's; both remarkably fine. Great concourse of people here to witness this sight.—Saunter down through St. James's Park to Westminster Abbey.—Walk in and view again the tombs. Proceed afterwards by Westminster College to the lodgings of Mr Ritchie. Not finding him within, take a coach and go out alone to Greenwich. Walk up through Greenwich Park by the Observatory, and arrive at my friend Mr Fisher's to dinner. After dinner Mr and Mrs Fisher, Mr Ritchie, Count Durore and I walk out to see the ruins of Sir Gregory Page's house in the Park adjoining. This has been one of the finest houses in England: and the grounds and trees about it disposed in the finest manner.† Spend the evening at Blackheath, and pass the night with my friend.

Thursday, 30th July. London. Leave Blackheath after breakfast. Mr Fisher and the Count accompany me through the Park to Greenwich Hospital. Stop there to see the New Chapel; admittance one shilling. This universally reckoned a masterpiece, both in point of architecture, sculpture and painting. Beautiful columns of marble, with bases and capitals of the Corinthian order. The Apostles, the history pieces, the sculptured ceiling, the seating, the floor, the marble

* This Marquis of Tullibardine was the eldest son of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, whom he succeeded in 1830. In explanation of his interest in the movements of the young marquis, it may be stated that a portion of the Atholl estates lie in the diarist's parish, and that the Dukes of Atholl were (conjointly with the Earls of Airlie) patrons of his living.

† In his *Chronicles of Greenwich* (London, 1886), Mr. L'Estrange makes a passing reference (vol. ii., p. 175 n.) to "Sir Gregory Page, who had built a grand house in Blackheath Park. This park contained 284 acres, with trees 'scattered and clumped with pleasing negligence.' The splendid furniture, verd antique tables, pier-glasses, Persian carpets, busts by Rysbrack, Sèvres porcelain, pictures, etc., which cost £90,000, were sold in 1782, and the park cut up for building."

table at the altar, the Altar-piece itself, viz., The Shipwreck of St. Paul at Malta, done by the celebrated West, are all admirable.—Take leave of the Count and my friend. Step again into the Greenwich stage-coach, which sets me down about one o'clock P.M. at the Obelisk, St. George's Fields, near Blackfriar's Bridge. Go in here to Sir Ashton Lever's Museum, where spend two hours. This the finest collection in Europe, arranged in the most orderly and kept in the most cleanly manner. An inexhaustible fund of entertainment to the naturalist. But it would require days, and weeks, and months, to review it to perfection.

Arrive at four P.M. at Miss French's, Dover Street, where dine, and pass the afternoon in the most agreeable manner.—Walk through the King's Park in the evening to Mr Ritchie's, who introduces me to a Lieutenant Murray lately arrived from the Continent. He gives us some interesting anecdotes concerning this eventful war. Return to Oxford Street to supper.

Friday, 31st July. London. Set out in the morning, with Mr Brodie and a Mr Best, along Holborn. Visit the different departments of the Bank of England, that wonderful centre of business, where so many millions of money are counted and transferred every day in the space of two hours, viz., from eleven A.M. to one P.M. From the Bank proceed to the Tower. Enter first the Spanish Armoury. See many spoils of the famous Armada, &c. Here see also a noble statue of Queen Elizabeth at full length, and in her armour, with her horse and her page, all standing in a majestic and striking attitude. Pass under the Bloody Tower. Shown next into the Horse Armoury. Infinite number here of complete suits of armour, coats-of-mail, helmets, cuirasses, &c., as worn by heroes of old. The kings of England, down from William the Conqueror to his present Majesty, are all here in armour and mounted on horseback. From this apartment we are conducted next into the large hall below the Foot Armoury. In this Hall there is complete harness for six thousand horses, all new and in good order. From this hall ascend to the Foot Armoury; a spacious hall, full of guns, swords, pistols, &c., arranged in the most elegant order, and

kept in the cleanliest manner, ready for immediate service.

Leave the Tower, and direct our course to Finsbury Square and *Lackington's Temple of the Muses*. This the largest stationery shop in the world. A rotundo with five stories of books, rising one above another by five flights of stairs, the cupola lighted from the top. From this rotundo rooms extend on each side, with different assortments of books, and different offices for different purposes, &c. The building itself is like a palace. The cheapest books here in Europe.

Proceed next to the Royal Exchange, where so many men from so many nations of the world meet every lawful day on business; and individuals of each description are to be found at once in their own particular department of the Exchange, so that in seeming confusion there is here the greatest order. This the case also at the Bank of England.—Visit next Guildhall. Thence to Furnival's Inn, and others of the Inns of Court. Visit Mr James Chambers, Attorney. Pass the afternoon with him. Walk with him through different parts of the town in the evening. Part with him at Cleveland Row; and return to Oxford Street to supper.

Saturday, 1st August. London. Rainy day. Go to see *Merlin's Museum*, a most wonderful display of human ingenuity. A vast variety of most curious movements, depending upon electrical and magnetical principles. The mechanical powers exhibited here in the greatest perfection.

Mr Fisher comes in from Blackheath, and dines with me. Having prevailed with him to stay with me all night, he and I sit up till two in the morning, revising his translation of Count Duroure's poem on the French Revolution.

Sunday, 2nd August. Richmond and Kew. Walk up to Kew. The Gardens not being open, go into the Pleasure-Ground. See here a prodigy of nature, the *Kangaroo* from Botany Bay. This animal, like the Opossum, carries and defends its young in a pouch under its belly. It hops with amazing agility on its two hinder legs, which are exceedingly long and strong compared with its fore legs, which are short and weak. Its tail, which is also very long, seems to serve the animal

both as a balance and as a rudder. It is fearful as the roe, and about the size of a fawn. It seems to belong to the rat-kind. There are seven of them here, and they have propagated since they were brought home. Besides the Kangaroo, there are other curious creatures shown here at the Royal menagerie: Such as the buffalo from India,—the bull, the ox, the cow and the calf of this animal,—all thriving very well. There are also some very beautiful birds, such as the white silver pheasant-cock of China. He has a very strong bill and long spurs, and is a very irascible bird and a good fighter. There are here also the Curassou Cock and hen from the Island of that name. The hen is very nearly as beautiful as the cock, an uncommon circumstance in the feathered tribes.

Walk up to Richmond Bridge. Vast numbers of London barges come up with the tide. Among the rest two superbly decorated Barges, carrying some of the Lords of the Admiralty and some ladies of quality along with them. These barges are finely gilt, have rich canopies, covering a nice apartment with elegant tables and beautiful seats with velvet cushions, having the Arms of the Admiralty on their stern.—Saunter up to Richmond Hill, and along Richmond Park. See here a glorious prospect of London and its vicinity. Count here upwards of thirty spires. St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey are here very conspicuous objects, about ten miles distant. The view from Richmond Hill up the Thames by Twickenham, &c., is beyond expression fine.

Come down by the river-side. A grand view of Sion House, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, on the opposite side of the river. This much more like a palace than the King's Palace at Kew.—By the side of the Thames, betwixt Richmond Bridge and a Kew Bridge, find good many rare plants.

Heavy rain falls upon me, and drenches me to the skin. Here muse upon the life and death of Thomson. He died in consequence of an excursion from London to Richmond in 1748, and is buried in Richmond Church. The sweet Verses which Collins wrote on his death here recur to

my remembrance in all their beauty and energy.

In yonder grave a Druid lies,
Where slowly winds the stealing wave ;
The year's best sweets shall dueitous rise,
To deck its poet's sylvan grave.

In yon deep bed of whispering reeds
His airy harp shall now be laid—
That he whose heart in sorrow bleeds,
May love thro' life the soothing shade, &c.

Get comfortable lodgings all night at Kew.

Monday, 3rd August. Find admission at Kew Gardens at ten o'clock. Introduce myself to Mr Aiton. He shows me the first Collection of plants I ever saw, both indigenous and exotic. Mr Aiton favours me with specimens of the following rare plants : *Lepidium alpinum*, *Erinus alpinus*, *Scrophularia aquatica* (a rare variety from Yorkshire), *Scutellaria minor*, *Asperula Cynanchica*, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, *Lythrum hyssopifolium*, *Campanula pumila*, *C. patula*, *Bapleur rotundifolium*, *Sedum Anglicum*, *Saxifraga Hirculus*, *Silene quinquevulnera*, *Papaver Cambricum*, *Bryonia nigra*, &c.

Leave Kew in the afternoon. Stop at Turnamgreen to refresh. At Hammersmith regale on fruits. Walk through Kensington Park, home through Hyde Park. Observe some roach and pike in the Serpentine-river. Sup with Mr George Brodie and a Mr Cockburn of the Phoenix E. Indianaman.

Tuesday, 4th August. London. Rainy morning. At midday go out and call upon Miss Maria French. From Dover Street proceed by the Green Park to Sloane Street. Dine with my old friend Mr Robert Bissett. No company with him but his wife and daughter, little Catherine. Spend the afternoon there very comfortably. Walk up with them in the evening to Hyde Park. Return at nine P.M. to my lodgings.

Wednesday, 5th August. London. Meet by appointment at two P.M., at the Spring Garden Coffee-house, my friends Messrs Bissett, Fisher, Robinson; the latter on the eve of being married to a Miss Lewis. Conversation on the subject of potatoes. Conversation on the subject of Count Duroure's Poem. Receive a present of the Count's *Epithalamie* on the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

VOL. XXXII.

Walk out to St. James's Park. Part there with my friends, and go to Dover Street and dine with Miss Maria French. After dinner walk out with her to Green Park; thence to Hyde Park; thence to the Mall. Drink tea at Mr Forsyth's, Kensington, and see his curious cabinet of shells, fossils, plants, &c. Introduced here to a Mr Mason, botanist, from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. Conversation with Mr Forsyth about my brother Thomas.

Messrs Mason and Forsyth convey [?] convoy us to the Mall. Return in the evening with Miss Maria to Dover Street. After parting with her, go in on my way to Oxford Street to the White Horse inn. There fall in with two French refugees. Conversation was concerning the present state of things.

Thursday, 6th August. London. Went down to St. James's Palace, and from the Guard-room had a fine view of the shifting of the Guards. After which went down to Parade. Then to Captain Mackay's, whom I found at home. Called upon Mr. Ritchie, who accompanies me again to Westminster Abbey. See all the Tombs, King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the images of the kings and queens in wax work, &c.

Those of the Tombs that seem to display most originality of genius and the best taste, are Nightingale's; Hargrave's Esq'; General Fleming's; General Wade's; Handel's; Sir Isaac Newton's.—On the famous Duke of Buckingham's is the following epitaph :

Dubius, sed non improbus vixi;
Incertus morior, non perturbatus:
Humanum est nescire et errare:
Deo confido
Omnipotenti, benevolentissimo:
Ens entium, miserere mei.

From our contemplations among the Tombs (which are so well calculated to impress the mind with seriousness and awe), we direct our steps next to the House of Commons, and next to the House of Lords.—Having spent some time in this great national Senate-house, we take a long walk through different departments of this vast Metropolis, till being fatigued with heat we stop before dinner, and regale ourselves with a variety of ripe fruits about Covent-garden market; from which we go in to the Three

2 N

Tun[s] Tavern and dine, and repose after dinner till six P.M. About half-past six go to Haymarket Theatre, and see young Bannister in the part of *Colonel Feignwell* in the Comedy of *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*. The theatre crowded. Bannister plays his part with much dexterity and propriety, and gives much satisfaction through every part of the Play.—After the play, part with Ritchie in Piccadilly, and make the best of my way home by New Bond Street.

Friday, 7th August. London. Breakfast with Captain Mackay, № 16 Fludyer Street. The Captain a plain, good-natured, hospitable man. See there Dr. Braid from St. Andrews. The Doctor here on very good bread; employed in inspecting the recruits for the army. Informed here that the Duke of Atholl's Mankse Regiment is very nearly completed.* Dr. Braid says he has inspected and passed in the course of the four last days no less than thirty-seven recruits for that regiment alone.

After breakfast take leave of the good honest Captain, who gives me commissions to be carried to Sheffield. Wait upon Mr Humphrey Donaldson, Whitehall. Have the pleasure of seeing there Mrs Maxwell from Dunkeld.—Go next to Soho Square, № 12 Denmark Street, and call upon Mr Forbes, bookseller. From Soho proceed immediately by Piccadilly and Hyde Park Corner to Sloane Street, and dine again with my good friend Mr Robert Bissett, where spend the afternoon; and after having had an evening walk with Mr and Mrs Bissett, return to Oxford Street to supper.

Saturday, 8th August. London. Call in the forenoon at Dr Smith's, Great Marlborough Street.† The Doctor not yet returned from Norwich. Disappointed therefore in not seeing the Linnaean Herbarium. From Great Marlborough Street proceed to Mr

* Although the Atholl family had sold the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the British Government in 1765, they did not relinquish all their privileges until 1829; and it was probably on account of his still being, in a slight degree, "King in Man," that the Duke of Atholl of 1795 felt it incumbent upon him to raise the "Manx Fencibles."

+ Dr. Smith, of Norwich, afterwards Sir J. E. Smith, was the founder of the Linnean Society, which now possesses the Herbarium above referred to, being Linnaeus' own collection, purchased by Dr. Smith.

James Chambers', Attorney, Lamb's Conduit Street. Mrs Chambers just brought to bed of a daughter, and in a safe way of recovery.—Meet Mr Bissett. Go with him to call upon Dr. W. Thomson in ——. The Doctor not in town. Meet Mr. Fisher at —— Coffee-house. Call upon Mr Ritchie at Barton Street. Dine with Mess^{rs} Bissett and Fisher at the Blue Posts Tavern, Russel Street, near Covent Garden. Pass the afternoon together in conversing over old scenes. Part with my two friends. Return home.

Sunday, 9th August. London. Breathe the pure morning air in Hyde Park. Walk through Kensington Gardens to Mr Forsyth's, where breakfast. Go to church with the family. After church visit flower and fruit-gardens. Mr Forsyth has great merit for his method of renewing old trees and increasing the quantity and quality of the fruit. Introduced at dinner to a Mr Frazer and a Mr Allan, both great botanical characters from the West Indies and America. Walk up-stairs to review Mr Forsyth's Cabinet. Mr Forsyth, Junior, gives me some fine specimens of new plants from Botany Bay. Take with me a list of Alpine plants wanted from Scotland for Kensington. Drink tea with the family, and take my leave of them in the evening.

Monday, 10th August. Rise at six o'clock A.M., and pack up for my departure. Leave Mr Brodie's at seven, and arrive at eight at the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate, where set my foot on board of the Cambridge stage-coach.

Leave London. Look back with an indescribable mixture of feelings on this vast Metropolis, well termed "a world of wonders in itself." Think on all I have seen, and suffered, and enjoyed, in the City and its environs. Ruminating on its magnificence; its extent; its populousness; its riches; its poverty; its dissipation; its luxuries; its vanities; its vices; its virtues.

Roll on through a beautiful country; and lose sight of the smoke of London. Breakfast at Hoddesdon.* Hay harvest not done here yet, on account of the rains. Some fields of rye cut down. Some fields of wheat

* Hoddesdon — seventeen miles from London at that date, the measurement being taken from Shoreditch Church.—(See Paterson's *British Itinerary*, 1785.)

almost ready. Hear of some fields of wheat cut down in several places in the neighbourhood. Great outcry among the people for want of bread. God send peace and a plentiful crop, and a good harvest! At Ware pass the New River that supplies London.

(*To be continued under the title of
"From London to Edinburgh in 1795."*)



Guérande.

BY F. R. MCCLINTOCK, B.A.,
Author of *Holidays in Spain*.

GALLED towns and cities have now become so scarce in modern Europe that, whenever the traveller meets with one in the course of his wanderings, he feels bound to make a note of the circumstance for the benefit of all those for whom such relics of the past may have an interest. Modern Germany was said in Gibbons' time to have contained "about two thousand three hundred walled towns."^{*} Where are they now? The towns are still there, like the barque on the beach, but the walls have, with a few notable exceptions, such as Nürnberg and Rothenburg on the Tauber, disappeared in favour of public walks and streets, and other so-called *improvements*. In these islands a few good specimens still remain, among which York, Chester, and Londonderry are the most noteworthy, while fragments of walls are still standing at Canterbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and elsewhere. More ancient than any of these, and more imposing in every way, are the venerable ramparts of Avila in Spain, still existing in their entirety, almost in the same state as when first erected before the Norman Conquest of England. Coming to France, we find a goodly number of towns whose ancient walls still stand more or less intact. We may name, for instance, Carcassone; Avignon, whose defences are, we regret to say, threatened by a ruthless municipality eager for improvement on ultra-democratic lines;

* See *Decline and Fall*, chap. ix.

Aigues-Mortes; and, lastly, Guérande,* in Brittany, as to which we propose to offer a few remarks in this short paper, as the result of a recent visit to that place and its very singular surroundings.

The town itself has lost much of its mediæval characteristics, owing to the free application of whitewash. Its church of St. Aubin, dating originally from the twelfth or the thirteenth century, is well worth entering, if only on account of the curious carvings on the capitals of some of the columns. You may see two persons represented as sawing through the body of another stretched on a wheel; another design shows a victim stretched on a gridiron, writhing in agony over a furnace kept alive by two executioners armed with potent bellows; a third carving portrays a criminal devoured by grotesque monsters. On the outside of the church a sort of pulpit may be noticed in the thickness of one of the buttresses to the left of the principal porch, to which access is gained from the interior of the church. The chapel of Notre Dame de la Blanche, said to have been constructed in 1348 by Jean de Montfort, need not detain us long, and we shall do well to devote the most of our time to the walls, which undoubtedly give to Guérande its chief claim to attraction.

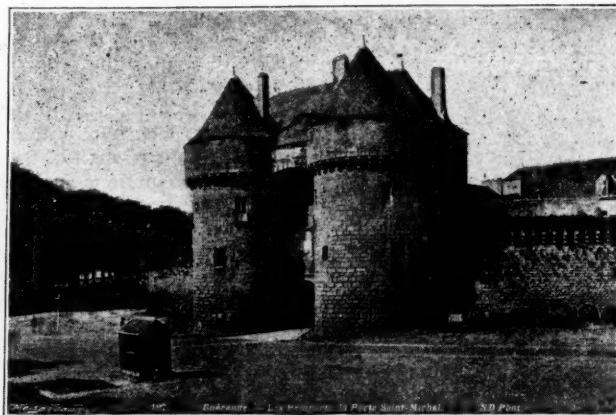
They form an enclosure, almost complete, and nearly circular in form, to the little town, and owe their origin to Duke Jean V., who caused them to be erected, in 1431, out of the proceeds of the hearth money and octrois of the place. You can enter the town by four gates, placed at the four points of the compass. Of these the principal one is the Porte St. Michel, facing the east. More like a fortress than a gateway, it is defended by two lofty and imposing towers. These towers are crowned with machicolations and battlements, and are capped with pointed roofs covered with slates. This picturesque structure, long out of date as a means of defence, is turned to account as a receptacle for the archives of the locality. It also serves as its prison and town-hall.

A mantle of ivy, honeysuckle, and other creeping plants covers these walls in great

* It will be readily understood that this list of walled towns has no pretensions to completeness. Calais might a few years ago have claimed admission to it, but its old walls are now rapidly vanishing.

part; and, as at Avila, you may walk all round them without any intervening obstacle. Every town in France must, as a matter of necessity, have its boulevards duly planted

Guérande may be considered as the capital of the district in which these salt-marshes lie. It is impossible to imagine a more singular landscape than that which they present to the



PORTE SAINT-MICHEL.

with rows of trees, and Guérande is not behindhand in this respect. Here they form a charming outer fringe to the town and its encircling ramparts. From the part called

spectator. They occupy a vast plain, and cover the whole space, about three miles in extent, between the eminence on which Guérande stands and the sea. They are



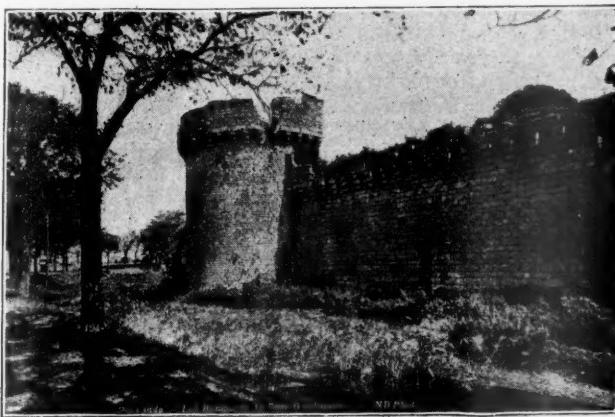
PORTE DE SAILLÉ.

the Mail, between the Porte St. Michel and the Porte de Saillé, you have a view towards the sea over the remarkable salt-marshes. The prospect also comprises the vast sand-dunes of Escoublac, the Bourg de Batz, and Le Croisic.

made up of a series of canals and square-cut receptacles like little lakes, the bottom of which is from a yard and a half to two yards lower than the average level of the sea. The sea-water is introduced during the high tides,

and finds its way as best it can into a complicated net-work of reservoirs, variously styled, *vasières*, *étiers*, *cobiers*, *metières*, *fars*, *œillet*s, etc., where, if the sun is sufficiently powerful, the water evaporates, and a layer of salt is left behind. This is collected and piled up in conical heaps on the paths surrounding the reservoirs, where it remains until required. But if the weather is not warm enough, evaporation is not produced, and no salt is forthcoming. Add to this the competition brought about by the institution of rival salt works in the south-east of France,* and it may be imagined that the lot of the workers in these salt-marshes, or *paludiers*, as they are called, is not an enviable one.

intermarriage. These circumstances combined to imbue them with a sort of local patriotism.* Their ancient costumes have, alas! disappeared for ever. The more commonplace modern garb of the ordinary French peasant, being cheaper and more convenient to work in, has replaced the loose, baggy white breeches, the variegated waistcoats, and the broad-brimmed black felt hats of the men. The women, however, still retain their quaint white caps, gay shawls and aprons, and kilted skirts. In a little museum at the Bourg de Batz you may see a number of lay figures attired as for a wedding in these interesting costumes. They have now become so scarce that on the occasion of the recent



THE WALLS.

They inhabit principally the neighbouring village of Bourg de Batz (pronounced Bâ by the natives), and are considered by some to belong to a different stock from that of their other Breton neighbours. A Scandinavian or Saxon descent is claimed for them. To the stranger, however, the contrast alleged to exist between these *paludiers* and the other inhabitants of the district is not readily discernible. Neither in their physical aspect nor in their speech do they now show any recognisable signs of a foreign origin. They doubtless form a class apart, owing to the isolation in which they lived, and to frequent

annual race meeting, which was opened with a procession of *paludiers* on horseback wearing their ancient dress, some difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficient number of costumes to furnish out the show.

When and by whom Guérande was originally founded is a question involved in obscurity. Some authors have supposed, but, as it appears, on insufficient grounds, that the town arose out of the Gallo-Roman city of *Gramnona*. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that Guérande achieved considerable prosperity and importance in the times of the Counts and Dukes of Brittany; and it was here that the treaty was signed which put

* The salt of the "Salines du Midi" is said to be far purer than that produced on the coast of Brittany.

* On this question see Reclus, *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*, "La France."

an end to the war of the succession in Brittany in favour of the family of De Montfort.

The question at issue was whether the Salic law was to be considered as applicable to the province of Brittany, as it had for centuries been to France.*

After long and fruitless negotiations, which only served to embitter the quarrel between the two rivals Charles de Blois and John de Montfort, these two princes finally resorted to the force of arms to decide their mutual pretensions. Each was supported by a powerful protector—the King of France for the first-named, the King of England for the second. Both reckoned among their followers the bravest cavaliers of each nation. At the bloody battle of Auray fortune decided in favour of the Count de Montfort. Charles de Blois lost his life, and the calamities suffered by his side were so great that scarcely a knight in his army escaped death or captivity. The haughty Jeanne de Penthievre, wife of Charles, had contributed not a little to frustrate the possibility of any agreement between the two rivals; but now she was obliged to yield to imperious necessity, and to consent to a compromise, which was the ruin of her ambitious hopes. The King of France, moreover, fearing that De Montfort might throw himself completely into the arms of England, sent messengers to his camp with a view to bringing about a reconciliation. But De Montfort declined to enter into any arrangement without the advice of Edward III. This monarch, however, was now well stricken in years, and wearied by a series of long and terrible conflicts; he, therefore, urged De Montfort to treat with the widow of his enemy, and even to accord some compensation to her. On April 11, 1365, the articles of a definitive treaty were signed by both sides at Guérande, in virtue of which John de Montfort was recognised as Duke of Brittany, on condition that the ducal crown should revert to the eldest son of Charles de Blois, in the event of De Montfort leaving no male issue. The widow received the Comté of Penthievre and the Vicomté of Limoges, with an allowance of 10,000 livres—a poor compensation, it would seem, for the irreparable losses she had so recently undergone.

* See Guizot's *History of France*, chap. xx.

In reality it was not merely the house of de Blois which was overcome at Auray and in the treaty which followed thereupon; it was also France which saw her protégé overthrown, and was at the same time compelled to sanction the elevation of a prince who proved himself her habitual enemy.

The Account-Book of William Wray.

By the REV. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 244, vol. xxxii.)

Fo. 26v.

The vsuall order of electio' of all e singular Reves e graves,¹ belonging to the p'bendes w'tin the colligat churche, or minster of St Peter e St Wilfride in Ripo', holdn of the chanon or chapter fee* yearlye to be elected e chosen w'tin the chanone courte otherwise called the chapter courte from yeare to yeare, for ever.

NVNWIKE.

merkenfilde p'posit,² p' (pro) quinq' annis.
Willm' Stavelaye p' prop'is terris.
et terris Johannis daye, 2 annis.

Jho beckewth p' suis Terris in Sharoo, 1 anno.

M^r Strikland p'posit,³ 1 anno.

Richarde Alleson, 2 yeare.

Richarde Tirrie, 1 yeare.

M^{rs} Arthinto' 2 yeare.

GEVENDELL.

M'kenfilde esquire, 2 yeares.

Cucke e Kettlestring of M'kingto', 1 yeare.

W^m Wraye, 1 yeare.

stevn browne e raife yeates, one yeare.

Raife gibson, one year.

Raife gibson, an other yeare.

Mychaell stell, one yeare.

Raife p'ker, one yeare.

¹ Reves and graves are both the same, namely, bailiffs. A.S. *gerefa*.

* Fief or estate.

² *Prepositus*, bailiff.

³ MS. has the contracted *pro* for *propositus*.

The layable rentes
of all my landes
wthin M^rkingto' is
as I nowe occupy
possess & enioye
them, iiiij. vis.
viiid.

Imp'm. W^m Wraye for the leaes,¹ xs. ;
Ite' for the oxe closse, vis. viijd. ; Ite' Richeard
Atkingeson, viis. iiijd. ; Ite' Raife Yates,
vis. viiid. ; Ite' Stephen browne, xs. ; Ite'
Christopher dowgell, vs. ; Su' is xlvis. viiid.

Haye tythe of the sayme, iiijd. yearlye.

Imp'm Will^m Wraye, id. ; Richeard Atking-
son, id. ; Raife Yates, id. ; Steven browne, id.

Layeable rent of lait hallydaye landes
wthin the Lordshippe of M^rkyngtonn.

Imp'm henry M^rkenfeilde for the messuage,
iiis. iiijd. ; Ite' W^m Wraye for the great &
medle west feildes, xs. ; Ite' W^m parsonn for
the little weste feildes, vis. viiid. ; Su' is xxs.

Haye tithe of the sayme, iiijd. by the year.

Imp'm. W^m Wraye, iiijd. ; Ite' Will^m
parsonn, id.

Haye tithe of my fathers landes iiid. by the
yeare.

All my haye tithe is vijd. in the yeare.

Fo. 27.

An Invitorie of certaine goodes geve' to
Jho Reede & to my daught^r Eliza-
beth his wife, the xix daye of Julij,
1600.

Imp'm. one cubberd, one folde table on
a fraime, & one bedestede, xxijs. ; Ite' one
fether bedd, one boulster, two coodes,* xxvis. ;
Ite' one p' of new blankites, viis. ; Ite' one
over sea coveringe,² xv. ; Ite' iiiij coverlettes
& one white happeninge, xxs. ; Ite' ij p' of lynne
shettes, xvis. ; Ite' ii p' of hard'n shettes, vijs. ;
Ite' iii pillivers, iis. vid. ; Ite' ii towels, iis. vid. ;
Ite' one bordecloth of lynnynge, iiis. vid. ;
Ite' v table napkings, iiijs. ; Ite' twelve
pewther dublers wayinge 26^{li}, xv. ; Ite' vi
savcers, xvijd. ; Ite' one pewther candle-

¹ Leas, grass lands.

* Pillow-cases.

² "An oversee coveringe" occurs in a Ripon Ir-
ventory of 1576 (*Chapter Acts*, 378). Probably a
counterpane from over sea; not a tarpaulin. See
N. E. D., under "Covering."

stickie, xvid. ; Ite' ij brasse candlestickes,
iiis. ; Ite' ii saltes, iis. ; Ite' iii newe silver
spones, xvs. ; Ite' one newe matteris, viis. ;
Ite' one olde matteris & a throwne chraire,¹
iiijs. ; Ite' iiiij quishinges, viis. ; Ite' one newe
cawtherun,² xvis. viijd. ; Ite' two panns, [20]
ord. p^{li} vs. ther bindinge, xxis. 8d.,³ xxis.
viijd. ; Ite' one old kettle, iiiis. ; Ite' one
great newe brasse potte, Ite' one medle⁴
brasse potte, both wayinge 39^{li}, xixs. vid. ;
Ite' chaifinge dishe,⁵ iii. iiijd. ; Ite' one p' of
racks, iiis. ; Ite' one p' of lande Jrons,* xvid. ;
Ite' one p' of thongges,⁶ xiid. ; Ite' one broil-
ing Jro' & a chopping knife, xvijd. ; Ite' ij
spittes, xiid. ; [Ite' one maskefate, Ite' p' of
potte kilpes];† Ite' one barrell & one stand
for drinke, xiid. ; Ite' one little brasen morter
& a pestell, iiis. vid. ; Ite' ij skiles,⁷ viiid. ; Ite'
ijj buffet stoles, xvid. ; [Item one mylche
cowe called nesorie?];‡ xlvis. viiid. ; Ite' vi
milche booles, xijd. ; Ite' one kitte wth a
cover for powthering⁸ of beafe, vid. ; Ite'
one pann laddle & alat tine scumb'r,⁹ iiis. ;
Ite' one p' of potte kilpes, & a great woodde'
dubler & ij chesfats, xiid. ; Ite' one cha'ber
potte, iiis. ; Ite' one newe chess trowhe, xiid. ;
Ite' two steres of ii yeares & a d: olde 1608,
iiiij.

Fo. 27v.

A note of the haye tythe of M^rkyngtonn
by p'scription of custo' to be payd
in mony, wth the p'ticular rent of
everie inhabitant theire towards
the sayme.

M^rkyngtonn haule, xxid. ; Nynia' Kaye, vd. ;
Will^m Wraye, iiid. ; all yates farme, iiijd. ;

¹ Throne-chair (? commode).

² Cauldron.

³ In a later hand, not intelligible.

⁴ Middle-sized.

⁵ A vessel to hold burning charcoal, or other fuel,
for heating anything placed upon it.

* See above.

† Tongs.

‡ Erased. A mashfat is used in brewing, and kilps
are usually handles of buckets and the like; here
perhaps pothooks. See above.

§ Halliwell explains *skile* as "an iron slice used for
skimming the grease off broth.—North." Can there
have been a word *skile* for a pot, of which *skillet* is
the diminutive?

† In another hand.

‡ Preserving with salt and spices.

§ A latten or brass skimmer.

Weste feildes, iiijd. ; [Mr^r]* Henry Mrkenfeild & Jho' Bucke, vid. ; W^m Hallydaye, id. ; M^rmaducke Kettlesinge, vd. ; [Mr^r]* Henry Mrkenfeild for Hesell farme, iiijd. ; Jhames Singletonn, vid. ; Richard Storer, ob. ; Maraducke haule, ob. ; Rob^t Hodgeshon, iiijd. ; Thomas Atkinsonn, ob. ; [Mr^r]* Henry Mrkenfeilde, xijd. ; su' is vis. iiijd. ob. by the yeare.

Fo. 28.

Layable rentes for sesmentes wthin the constabtrie of M^rkynto & Wallerthwat.

Imp'm S^r Richearde Malleveraye, iiiii*i.* ; Will'm Wraye, xls. ; hallidaye landes, xxs. ; Raife beckewth landes, xlvis. viiid. ; bucke & Kettlesinge for arthintonn landes, xxxiiis. iiijd. ; m^rkyngto myle¹, xxxiiis. iiiid. ; Symo' hallydaye, xxxvis. viii*i.* ; John Atkinsonn, xxvis. viiid. ; Tho Marshall [alias brya sygs-weke].* xs. ; Tho Allenson, iis. iiijd. ; Will'm crawe [alias george crawe].† xs. ; Jho Smithe, xiiis. ; Richeard Storer, vs. ; Richeard Atkyngsonn, vs. ; Rob^t hodgesonn, xxvis. viiid. ; Tho Atkinsonn, xs. ; M^r Henry Mrkingfelde, iii*i.* vis. 8*d.* ; M^rmaducke Brathewhet, viii*i.* ; W^m Smithe, viiis. ; Richearde lemynge, xxiiis. ; Will'm Kettlesyng, xijs. iiijd. ; Tho Ryponer, xvvis. ; Gilbert Kendall, xxxiiis. iiiid. ; Will'm hallydaye, xxvis. viiid. ; Jhames Awcooke for ii farms, xvis. ; Gilbert Kettlesyng, xls. ; Jho hassell, xiiis. iiijd. ; Nynia' Kaye, xvis. iiijd. ; su' is xxxiiij*i.* ix. iiid. ; in nobles five score, iis. viiid.

[payd Mr Dawson by Tho Atkinson & Marmaduke Kettlesing in Mrch 1600 for the haye tithe of M^rkington for iii years last by paste, xxv*s.* vid.

payd Mr dawson for 3 yeares by Tho Atkingso' the 17 of Mrch 1596, for the haye tythe of M^rkingto xix*s.* id. ob.

accordinge to my father's not, su' is 32*i.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; in nobels iiijxx & xvi. iis. iiid.]†

Fo. 28v. Bought of John Gill the 24 of Marche 1596. [Imp'm restes to paye, xx*s.* ; Ite' i pece purple buffinge, xviiis. ; Ite' i pece blacke buffinge, xvis. ; Ite' ii lb blacke fringe, viiis.]‡ ; su' iii*i.* iis. ; payd in p^t to his ma', vs. ; payd to M^rs Withes of londo' the 22 of Aprill 1597 xs. that my sonne W^m

* Added in a later hand.

† Later additions.

¹ Mill (?).

‡ Erased.

did borow ofhir husbande witnessses Andrewe M'rchebanke wife. & Rob^t Wraye.

Bought of Johne Gill 20 June, 1597. [Ite' ii pece buffinge, xxxiiis. ; Imp'm i pece purple buffyng, xviiis. ; Ite' i pec cre. durraunce, xxviiis. ; It' i pece of pup'es,¹ x. ; It' il blacke fringe, ijs. ; Ite' iith more blacke fringe, vii. ; Ite' iijth redd & blacke, vii. ; Ite' ith of f.² blacke, iiijs.]* su' is iii*i.* xviiis. or vi*i.* xis. ; payd to p'cevall in p^t, iii*i.* ; payd more to himself, xls.

Bought of Jhames bankes the i of June 1597. Imp'm d : a pece stroye color mela', xls. ; Ite' d : a pece white, xxxviiis. ; Ite' ix yeardes f. whit, xxviiis. ; su' is vi*i.* vs. ; Ite' i pece stroye color the 21 of Julij, xxxvis. ; Ite' one pece white the 15 of septe^b, xxxviiis. ; su' is vii*i.* xiid. ; payd in p^t y^e 7 of auguste, xxis. ; payd more the 12 of october, vi*i.* ; payd more the 8 of october, viiis. ; payd in full of this the 12 of Januarij, xxixs.

Bought of Rob^t eateingfeild the 14 of August 1597 i pece of white sekeinge, xxiijs. ; It' iith. blacke thrid, iiijs. ; It' i pece stroe culled sekeinge, xxiijs. vid. ; It' i grosse thrid poyntes, xvii. ; It' i grosse thrid botttonnes, vis. ; It' i dosse' of enkle white, viiiid. ; It' i dosse' of brode enkles, xviiid. ; payd in p^t the sayme daye, ix. vid. ; payd more, xxs. ; payd more & in full the 20 of Deceb^r, xs.

Bought of James bankes the 10 of Noveb^r, 1597. Imp'm i pece white mela' xls. ; Ite' i pece white mela' of fabruary, xls. ; lent James bankes y^e 2 of fab., xxs. ; payd more to W^m Younge for carraige & dressinge of vii d : peces of fustyo', xls. iiiid. ; & the 6 of aprill in full pamphant, xixs. ix*d.*

Fo. 29. [m^d that I owe John Gill of all reconynges fro' the beginnyng to this daye, beinge the xxv of auguste 1597 the Juste somme of iii*i.* viiid.]*

Bought of Johnne Gill the 24 of Noveb^r 1597. Imp'm i pece cre. durraunce, xxviiis. ; Ite' i pece purple buffinge, xviiis. ; Ite' i pece chaungeable³ buffinge, xvis. ; Ite' before i pece oreng tawny buffinge, xvis. ; Ite' i pece blacke buffinge, xviis. ; Ite' iith cre. & blacke

¹ Puperes, perhaps "purples."

² Fine. * Erased.

³ Changing in colour under different aspects, like "shot-silk."

fringe, viii. ; su' is vli. iijs. ; payd e quit the 16 of April 1598.

Bought of James banks the 23 of m^{ch}. 1597. Imp'm' tow pece e a d: of melan fustyons, xl. ; payd in p^t the 6 of august 1598, viii*l*. ; payd his wife the 7 of septeb^r 1598, xx. ; payd her more the 5 of octob^r, xs. ; payd more sope, xs.

Bought of Jho Gill the 6 of april 1598. Imp'm' 1 pece purple buffinge, xviii. ; Ite' one pece blacke buffinge, xvi. ; su' xxxiijs. ; Ite' 1 pece more purple buffinge, xviii. ; e one pece blacke buffynge, xvi. ; e i*l*. blacke fringe, iii. ; su' totall, iii*l*. xi. ; payd in p^t, xs. ; Rhe more the 23 of auguste, xxii. ; payd him more the 20 of Novebr^r, xx. ; payd him more the 29 of M^{ch} 99. e is in full pament of all reconynges, xx. ; payd to abraha' Smithe haberdashear the 2 of Novebr^r 98 for d: an oz spa silke drd to my daught^r issabell Wraye, xi*d*.

M^r ashemore witnes.

Bought of James bankes d: a pece course white mela'; payd in p^t, xvs. ; againe, drd her selfe the 39 (*sic*) of march, 99, iiiij yeardes q' e nale, xi*s*.

lent W^m ledo' the 26 of april, 1599. Imp'm' i p^t great skales; Ite' i p^t ii*l* ballance; Ite' i p^t ii*l* ballance; Ite' i p^t vi*l* ballance; Ite' iii*l* leade weightes of ii*l*; Ite' ii d*l* e ii quarters brasse weightes; Ite' ii d*l* q*trs* e iii ounces brassie weightes; Ite' ii q*trs* w*th* other little leade weightes.

Fo. 29v. Bought of John Gill the 1 of april 1596. Imp'm' 1 pece cre. duraunce, xxix. ; Ite' 1 pece burp's,¹ ixs. vid. ; Ite' iii*l* blacke fringe, xi. ; Ite' i*l* cre. e blacke fringe, iii. ; Ite' 1 pece purple buffinge, xviii. ; payd e quit.

Bought of Johne Gill at Bauerlaye² the xiiijth of May 1596. Imp'm' one pece of purple buffinge, xviii. ; It' 1 pece grene buffinge, xviii. ; It' 1 pece blacke wadid³ buffinge, xviii. ; p^d e quit this so' of lijs. 23 of June 1596.

Bought of Robarte eatnefeld man 3 of June Ano. Dni. 1596. Imp'm' i pece of sekinge, 30s. ; It' i pece of course sekinge, 20s. ; p^d in p^t to your selfe 8 of Julye 1598 so' of xls.

¹ Burpers, query "purples."

² Beverley.

³ Wadded.

Bought of Tho Gledell the 6 of June 1596. Imp'm' 1 pece stro color seckinge, xxiiis. ; Ite' d: a pece tufte stufe, xis. vid. ; Ite' i grs. thred buttons, vis. ; Ite' iii*l* colerd thred, xx*d*. ; p^d in p^t of this Reconyng 20 of June Ano 1596. to Tho Gledill, the just sum of xv*s*.

Bought of John Gill the 23 of June 1596. Imp'm' 1 pece orange tawny buffinge, xviii. ; Ite' iii*l* blacke fringe, xis. ; Ite' ii*l* cre. e blacke fringe, vijs. ; Ite' i pece gre' (green) buffinge, xviii. ; Ite' i pece purple buffinge, xviii. ; e i pece valure,¹ xxii. ; e ii*l* cut, e uncut fringe, iiijs. ; e 1 pece cre. durannc, xxix. : 6 . 4 . o*t* ; payd in p^t iii*l*. ; payd e quit the 23 of Decebr^r iii*l*. iiijs.

Bought of James Bannkes Lynige drap' of Rippon xiiith of august 1598. iiiij halfe pece myllo' fustio' at ii*s*. viii*l*. yeard.—to paye the one halfe of the money At the feast of St martinge e the other halfe at Christenmes. W^m medcalfe e W^m battie witnesse theime (thenne?) takes iiiij yeardes of measure e for the payeme² of the money. At the dayes as it is sete downe aboue; su' is vii*l*. ix*s*. iiij*d*. at either tyme iii*l*. xiiij*s*. viii*d*.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

Part V. of the portfolio of the MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY has been issued. It is excellent as usual, and contains facsimiles of the following brasses: (1) Walter Pescod, merchant, Boston, 1398; (2) John Prophete, Dean of York, Ringwood, Hants, 1416; (3) Sir William Echyngham, wife and son, Etchingham, Sussex, 1444; (4) William Browne and his wife Margaret, All Saints, Stamford, *circa* 1460; (5) Henry Hatch and his wife Joan, Faversham, Kent, 1533; (6) Nicholas Wadham and his wife Dorothy, Ilminster, 1618.

[The annual report of this excellent society, which is doing such admirable work, has also been issued, and we are glad to learn that it is satisfactory in every respect. Those who may wish to join should communicate with the honorary secretary, the Rev. A. J. Walker, 10, Dunstan Road, Tunbridge Wells.]



The SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS, Part II., for the current year, recently issued to

¹ Velvet.

² So apparently in MS. The sentence seems to be unintelligible.

members, contains the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway's "History of Preston, Montford, Pulley, Pimley, and Preston Goballs"; "The Shrewsbury Drapers' Company Charter, dated January 12, 1461-62," edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater; "In Memoriam of the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman," by Mrs. Baldwyn Childe; "A Description of the Cle in 1612," by the Rev. R. C. Purton; and the "Ottley Papers Relating to the Civil War," edited by William Phillips.

PROCEEDINGS.

The DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART opened its annual session at Ashburton, on Tuesday, July 28. The local arrangements were excellent in every respect. The chapel of St. Lawrence, an old fourteenth-century building, now used as a grammar-school, was placed at the disposal of the members, and a reception-room and ladies'-room were provided in East Street. After a meeting of the council, presided over by Professor Chapman, there was a reception by the Portreeve of Ashburton, Mr. J. Batten. This was followed by a general meeting, at which a large number of new members were elected, and the treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of £5. It was resolved, on the motion of the general secretary, that the next place of meeting should be Kingsbridge, and July 27 the opening day. The members afterwards visited the church, under the guidance of the vicar, the Rev. W. M. Birch, who drew attention to the chief architectural and historical features, and a garden-party followed in the vicarage grounds.

There was a large attendance in the Market Hall in the evening, when the president, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, delivered his address. The subject was "The Prehistoric Ethnology and Archaeology of Devon, especially of Dartmoor." He first of all sketched the history of man in our island as revealed by the relics he has left to testify to his presence, so far as has been ascertained by a comparison of these remains in different places, and a determination of their relative antiquity. Going back to the period when man's traces first appear in our limestone caverns, he pointed out that the latest geological deposits are those which are termed quaternary, and these are preceded by the tertiary. The tertiary beds overlie those which are secondary, and these latter consist of triassic rocks, the Jura limestone, and chalk. No human remains, no traces of man's handiwork have ever been found in the secondary formations, but it was chalk, with its flint deposits, that furnished man for long ages with the material out of which he fabricated his tools and weapons, and which enabled him to battle with Nature and the beasts for his existence. Mr. Gould concluded a most able and instructive address in the following terms: "I have ventured to give this summary of the prehistoric ethnology and archaeology of the county, with special reference to Dartmoor, in the hope of stimulating inquiry into a matter of great interest and of collecting material. The present inhabitants of the county are with us, and perhaps not altogether indisposed to be observed and commented upon. They are the lineal descendants of the men who set up the rude

stone monuments and tomahawked each other, first with stone axes and then with bronze celts. There have been infusions of foreign blood. The Iverian long head was conquered by the short-headed Gael, and then the Gael and Iverian, melted into one, were invaded by the Brython, who differed from the Gael only in dialect. Then came the sturdy Saxon, who took the land and called it after his own name. But the Saxon colonists cannot have been so numerous as to swamp the previous inhabitants; they remained as a ruling class, as great landed Thanes. To this day the mixed type remains. We have in this county none of the square faces, heavy jaws, and rugged features that are to be found in Yorkshire and Scotland; but, on the other hand, the Celt has introduced among us fair hair, and gray and blue eyes, and clear complexions. There are still parts of the Damnonian peninsula where the dark-grained type of the Iverian prevails, as about Veryan and the Land's End; and in Devon, at the roots of Exmoor, I believe that in two villages, only some seven miles apart, in the folds of Broadbury—that is to say, Northlew and Germansweek—the type remains singularly distinct. I would urge on the Devon Association the importance of collecting statistics relative to the shape of heads, the colour of eyes and hair, and the complexion of children in our schools. Particulars regarding the characteristics of our people should be taken in hand at once. The schoolmasters of our Board and National Schools are competent to undertake the task. I would therefore suggest the expediency of drawing up tables of questions for the acquisition of information in this matter. In conclusion, I trust you will allow me to express the sincere grief which I feel at the loss of Mr. R. N. Worth, who had been so long a member of this association, and whose knowledge of the matter under consideration in this address was so great. The loss is one that not only touches me nearly as a friend, but is one that affects the Devon Association and the entire county, for he was one who, perhaps, above all others, has worked to elucidate its past history, and whose research went back beyond historic into prehistoric times, and, beyond them, into the geologic ages, and in all he was equally well-read, observant, and valuable as an authority."

On Wednesday, July 29, Mr. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., F.L.S., presented the nineteenth report on scientific memoranda. The fifteenth report on Devonshire verbal provincialisms, read by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, showed that only a few examples of provincial words had been sent in during the year. The fifteenth report on barrows was presented by Mr. R. Burnard, who detailed the results of a find at Halwill. Mr. P. F. S. Amery read the fourteenth report of the Committee on Devonshire Folk-lore. Mr. R. Burnard forwarded to this committee an account of the Holne revel, in which the roasting of a ram was accompanied by dancing. Mr. A. Chandler, F.R.Met.Soc., read the fourteenth report on the climate of the county, and the report on county records was submitted by Mr. J. Brooking Rowe. The third report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, read by the president, showed that a considerable amount of work had been accomplished, and large additions made to the knowledge previously

acquired relative to the prehistoric remains and their probable date. The committee had investigated as many as 102 huts in several groups: Grimsound, Broadeen, Lake Head, Whiten Ridge, Shapleigh Common, Merivale Bridge, Tavy Cleave, Peteravy Common, Leggis Tor, and Haw Tor. The report gave ample details of the discoveries at each hut and kistvaen. Mr. R. Burnard, honorary secretary of the Dartmoor Preservation Society, replying to a question, said he had no doubt the hut circles represented a permanent population, and that during neolithic times some parts of Dartmoor were a vast expanse of jungle and forest, whilst the uplands were most useful places for a pastoral people to keep their herds and flocks. A paper read by Mr. W. F. Collier had for subject "The Purchase of Dartmoor." Thousands on thousands of acres of land had been taken from the commoners merely because they could not afford to see a Queen's Counsel. How many relics of prehistoric remains had been swept away by the convicts in the prison at Dartmoor! If the enclosed acreage represented stolen pocket-handkerchiefs, how many poor people would have suffered imprisonment! It was gratifying to know that the Devon County Council had taken up the matter of Dartmoor, and had appointed a committee to consider it, and there was every prospect of that committee doing its best to accomplish the protection of Dartmoor, and with it the rights of their constituents, including the water supply.

Mr. E. Windeatt read a paper on "Early Nonconformity in Ashburton." "The Parish Registers of Ashburton and Buckland-in-the-Moor," formed the subject of a paper read by Rev. W. M. Birch. Mr. F. H. Firth dealt with the question of the appearance of red deer in Buckland Woods. Mr. J. S. Amery discussed in a brief paper the residents in Ashburton and the neighbouring parishes in 1588, and Mr. P. Q. Karkek, M.R.C.S., submitted a paper on "Jacobite Days in the West." "A Tangle in the History of Ashburton," was the topic of a paper by Mr. P. F. S. Amery, and the Rev. J. H. Pearson dealt with "The Representation of the Borough of Ashburton." "Raleghana" was the subject discussed by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, who gathered into his paper many interesting fragments relating to the family of Sir Walter Raleigh, some of which it was claimed were brought to light for the first time. Mr. C. E. Robinson read a paper suggesting that a photographic survey of Devonshire should be undertaken—a suggestion which met with general approval. A garden-party was held at Holne Park from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., on the invitation of the Hon. Mrs. Dawson, and in the evening the annual dinner of the association was held at the Golden Lion.

On Thursday the reading of papers was resumed. The first and one of the most interesting of these was that on "Some Devonshire Reminiscences of the Nineteenth Century," by the Rev. S. G. Harris, M.A. Having given some personal recollections of Dean Ireland and other worthies of Ashburton, the writer traced the connection of Devonshire, and especially the southern part of the county, with Newfoundland. This connection had been known even to affect the psalmody in a Devonshire parish church. A lady of Dartmouth assured him that she heard, in the early

part of the century, the following verse given out as part of a hymn of their own composing, and sung in Denbury Church by the congregation :

'Twas but three days from Newfoundland
When overboard he fall'd,
And as he was a-going down
Upon the Lord he call'd.

The general secretary presented a paper by the late Mr. R. N. Worth on "Some Devonian Items," and Mr. Harpley took occasion to pay a tribute to the memory of one of the association's most ardent and valued members. "John Knowles, F.R.S.," was the subject of a paper by Mr. T. W. Windeatt. Miss Helen Saunders dealt with the subject of "Devonshire Revels." In North Devon twenty-four revels were held on Whit Monday, which led the writer to believe that the day must have been adopted when the correct day (*e.g.*, the first Sunday after July 7, as at Lapford) had been lost. In 1627 a judge of assize gave an order for the suppression of wakes, ales, and revels in Somersetshire and in Exeter, but by the King's command this order was revoked. Charles I. then revived "The Book of Sports," and commanded the clergy to read it to their congregations. It encouraged sports and games on Sunday. Bishop Hall, of Exeter, would not press the reading of the declaration, but his clergy and people encouraged the continuance of the Sunday rural festivals as affording opportunities for the assembling of families, the adjustment of differences, and occasions for charitable deeds. Might not this have been the cause of the survival of the Devonshire Revel Sunday? The following anecdote would show in what estimation revels were held by the youth of a former generation. A clergyman asked a lad, "How many commandments are there?" The lad answered, "Three, sir; Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Revel." Revels were sometimes held in memory of some event which had happened in the family. A North Tawton woman, having been lost for some time, was found at Roseberry. A revel was instituted there, and named "Nannie Knight's Revel." Revels were at present held at Ide, Heavittree, and Spreyton. At the last-named place the revel was held on the Sunday before June 24. The Tuesday following is a general holiday, and on Wednesday if a labouring man was caught by the frequenters of the public-house doing any work he is seized, carried into the house and compelled to "stand drinks" all round.

Mr. J. S. Neck and the Rev. J. Erskine Risk sent papers, the former giving a list of the rectors of Moretonhampstead, while the latter dealt with the Stockleigh parishes near Crediton. The Rev. J. Oswald Reichel presented Part III. of the Devonshire Domesday, which, he claimed, proved that the labouring classes of former centuries were not so badly off as some of them would suppose. He also dealt with the "Hundreds of Devon"; and the Rev. T. Whale gave an analysis of "Exon Domesday." Mr. J. S. Amery sent a paper on "The Warrens of Headborough and their Descendants." A number of other papers, several of which were taken as read, were presented by Mr. A. R. Hunt, "West Country Geological Problems"; Mr. A. Somervail, "Prehistoric Torbay"; the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, "A

Few Sheaves of Devonshire Bibliography," fifth sheaf; Dr. Brushfield, "Devonshire Briefs"; the late Mr. R. N. Worth, "The Stone Rows of Dartmoor and the Tything of Compton Gifford"; Mr. E. Windeatt, "Some Ancient Totnes Seals"; and Messrs. G. Hind and Howard Fox, "Supplementary Notices on the Radiolarian Rocks in the lower Culm Measures to the West of Dartmoor," while Mr. E. A. Elliot dealt with "County Ornis." Dr. Brushfield's "Devonshire Briefs" contained one particularly interesting reference to the French invasion of Teignmouth, and facsimile copies of the only existing deed, signed by William and Mary, relating to the relief of the sufferers, were distributed among the members. On the motion of Mr. Karreck, seconded by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the local committee; and the local officers were also thanked, on the motion of Dr. Brushfield, seconded by Mr. Brooking Rowe. The members visited Buckfast Abbey, and afterwards partook of tea at Bossell, Buckfastleigh, at the invitation of Mrs. James Hamlyn. In the evening a conversazione was held in the Market Hall, Ashburton.



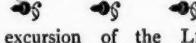
On July 31 the members of the CAMBRIDGE ANTI-QUARIAN SOCIETY and their friends, to the number of fifty-eight, made an excursion to Madingley and Bourn. The secretary (Mr. T. D. Atkinson) conducted the party over Madingley Hall and explained its history. The gateway of the stable-yard was the first object noticed. This had originally formed the entrance to the University Schools and Library, and was built about 1470. When the east range of the library was rebuilt, in 1754, the gateway was bought by Sir John Cotton and put up in its present position. It was at the same time made wider than formerly, and the arch was consequently altered from the simple four centred shape shown in Loggan's view to an ugly ogee. Sir John Cotton refixed the old royal arms outside the gate and placed his own shield on the side towards the stable-yard. At an early period, probably in the time of Henry V., the manor was granted to the county and was let on lease for the payment of the Knights of the Shire. It is probably to the reign of Henry V., or to that of his son, that the earliest part of the house—the part built of stone—belongs. The kitchen contains a very large fireplace and oven of the period. In 1530, it would seem, the family of Hinde became the lessees of the County Manor, as it was called, and in 1543 they obtained the grant of it in perpetuity. It was at this period that the great hall and parlour were built by John Hinde, Justice of the Common Pleas. This and all subsequent additions to the house are of brick. The hall was covered by a fine open timber roof, which is still preserved, and had a large and lofty oriel window. The property passed to the family of Cotton by the marriage, about 1640, of the heiress of the Hindes with Sir John Cotton, of Landwade. Sir John added a north wing at right angles to the hall, but the work was stopped by the outbreak of the Civil War, and Sir John having taken the King's part, it was never finished. The handsome mantelpiece in the north room belongs to this period. In the middle of last century another Sir John Cotton, probably he who

bought the old gateway, the great-grandson of the Royalist, divided the great hall into three stories, forming a grand drawing-room on the first floor and attics above it. He also constructed the staircase and made some other alterations. Since his time the unfinished part of the north wing has been destroyed and some other changes have been made.

The party paid a short visit to the church and then proceeded to Bourn. Arriving at the Hall they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe. The most interesting objects in the house are the fireplaces of the drawing-room and billiard-room. The former is dated 1550; it is a first-rate example of the period and of foreign workmanship. It is doubtless one of the objects brought from Haslingfield by Lord De la Warr at the beginning of the century. Tradition says, no doubt correctly, that it was in the room in which Queen Elizabeth slept when on her way to Cambridge. The other mantelpiece is dated 1555. It is of English workmanship, but the date appears to have been introduced at a later time, and to have belonged to another piece of furniture; it hardly agrees with the style of the work. A third mantelpiece, in the library, appears to have been made by Earl De la Warr out of a four-post bedstead, probably that in which Queen Elizabeth slept.

On leaving the house, the president (Mr. J. B. Mullinger) offered the thanks of the society to Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe for the kind manner in which they had received the visitors. He made a happy allusion to the visits paid to Bourn for the sake of his health by Erasmus Ferrar, the brother of Nicholas Ferrar, adding that he was sure they would all be much better if they observed the same practice.

Having visited the church the party returned to Cambridge.



The annual excursion of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was this year made to Hatfield House, the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, and St. Albans's Abbey. Hatfield Church, and St. Michael's Church, and the Roman remains at St. Albans were also visited by the party.



The annual excursion of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was this year made to the Coverdale district of Shropshire. The first place visited was Wilderhope, an interesting sixteenth-century stone mansion, with some elaborate plaster ceilings with portcullis, roses, fleur-de-lis, Prince's feathers, and an inscription which reads like "Ist Vem Tam Droit Dea" round a circle. This house was the seat of the Smallmans, but is now used as a farmhouse. Lutwyche, the seat of R. B. Benson, Esq., was next visited, the house dating in part from 1587; then Easthope Church, with an old hour-glass dated 1662, and a low side window; and Shipton Hall, an Elizabethan structure, the seat of the Myttons, but now unoccupied. Holgate was the last place visited. The church has a fine Norman doorway, and a remarkable font of the same period. Hard by are the remains of Holgate Castle, originally erected by Helgot, a Norman, and now built into a farm-house; and a large mound marking an early settlement.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

WRITERS ON ENGLISH MONETARY HISTORY, 1626-1730. By W. A. Shaw, M.A. London: Clement Wilson.

This book, by the author of the valuable *History of Currency*, is intended as a simple object-lesson in monetary history. It is entirely scholastic and in no sense controversial, and is therefore of more interest to general students of history. These pages illustrate at five different points within a single century the main difficulty which the monetary system of England (in common with every European State) experienced, as the result of a mechanism inherited from the Middle Ages.

The first section gives a reprint of the speech made by Sir Robert Cotton before the Privy Council "touching the alteration of coyn" in the year 1626, with an interesting introduction.

The second section consists of a reprint of two papers by Henry Robinson, issued in 1641 and 1652, on certain trade questions, together with a selection of Commonwealth State Papers illustrative of the monetary movement 1649-51.

The third division of the book deals with Sir Richard Temple's opposition to John Locke in the re-coining of 1696.

The fourth and most valuable section is that which gives Sir Isaac Newton's Mint Reports from 1701 to 1725: they are now published for the first time.

The volume concludes with a reprint of a tract by John Conduitt, Master of the Mint, who was step-nephew to Sir Isaac Newton, entitled "Observations upon the Present State of our Gold and Silver Coins, 1730."



A GUIDE TO ROMAN FIRST BRASS COINS. By Leopold A. D. Montague. Bury St. Edmunds: C. H. Nunn.

This cheap little handbook (1s. paper; 1s. 6d. cloth) is a reprint of Mr. Montague's illustrated article on "Roman First Brass Coins" from the *Numismatic Magazine*. It will prove most useful for those who are unable to consult the elaborate work of Mr. Cohen. Its accuracy has been tested in various places by comparison with a valuable collection, and it can be unreservedly recommended for the use of collectors, or for those who may desire to possess a cheap and well-illustrated manual for reference.



RES JUDICATA: Papers and Essays. By Augustine Birrell, M.P. London: Elliot Stock.

We welcome this second and cheaper edition of an excellent volume of essays, chiefly of a biographical character. Richardson, Gibbon, Cowper, Borrow, Newman, Arnold, Hazlitt, and Sainte-Beuve are all treated of in a sympathetic and appreciative fashion by the author of *Obiter Dicta*. But he is quite out of his depth when he attempts to gauge any portion of the Reformation movement.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: RECOLLECTIONS OF LAMB, COLERIDGE, AND LEIGH HUNT. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. George Allen.

This is a pleasant book, excellently printed, and well illustrated. We are glad that it occurred to Mr. Johnson to reprint in one convenient volume the school recollections of such men as Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt. They present a vivid and attractive picture of the great school at the close of the last century.

To these reminiscences has been prefixed an account of the foundation of the hospital, from a contemporary MS. which was privately printed for the governors in 1889.

There is something so peculiarly interesting about all that pertains to the Blue-coat School, that this book is sure, we should think, to appeal to a large number of clients outside those who have enjoyed its foundation, particularly as it can be obtained for the modest sum of six shillings.

The Schools Inquiry Commissioners of 1867-68 said: "Christ's Hospital is a thing without parallel in the country and *sui generis* is a grand relic of the mediæval spirit—a monument of the profuse munificence of that spirit, and of that constant stream of individual beneficence which is so often found to flow around institutions of that character. It has kept up its main features, its traditions, its antique ceremonies, almost unchanged, for a period of upwards of three centuries. It has a long and goodly list of worthies."



DEVONSHIRE WILLS. A Collection of Annotated Testamentary Abstracts. By Charles Worthy. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xv, 516. London: Bemrose and Sons.

The extreme value and interest attached to ancient wills cannot be too strongly insisted upon in regard to the history of the periods which they cover. In them we get glimpses of the living past in a manner which no other records can give, and of which buildings and other objects only bear a silent witness. Ancient wills tell in a few words more than all else, and we seem to live and move in the midst of those whose penultimate words they are. In addition to this the dry facts which they reveal as to genealogy and other matters render them of the highest importance. It is a matter for surprise that this has not led to their more general publication and use. However, we take it that a general recognition of the extreme value of these records is becoming more widely recognised and appreciated.

The book before us has evidently been compiled with the utmost pains and care. It is full of valuable material for the genealogist, and for the future historian of Devon. To Mr. Worthy it has evidently been a labour of love, and the result is a very excellent piece of work. It is to be regretted that Devonshire wills do not begin earlier than they seem to do. There are only two or three wills prior to 1500 in this book, and not many anterior to the Reformation. It is curious how completely post-Reformation wills lose their picturesqueness. The poetry of life seems to have utterly departed in the middle of the sixteenth century. It is not clear why this is so, but it is a fact which cannot be gainsaid,

and which is admitted by all students of this particular department of archaeology. In the few pre-Reformation wills contained in the book (we wish Mr. Worthy had given them all in full), we note some expressions and words which are worth notice. Several of the testators desire to be buried "in holy grave"—in one case it is "in holy turf"; again, "store" is used for gild, a use which was also customary in Somerset, as may be seen in Mr. Weaver's volume *Wells Wills*. Another unusual use of a word is that of "performed" for "perfect." We have also been struck in going through the volume with the unusually large proportion of nuncupative wills which are to be found in the Devonshire registries, as also with the frequent possession of an *alias*, which seems to have prevailed in that county in the past.

Mr. Worthy's main object in preparing this volume has been genealogical, and we are therefore not sure what other wills of poor folk may be omitted. We wish that some idea as to this could have been given, for the poor man's will is often as interesting and valuable, from a general point of view, as that of his richer neighbour.

On page 202 there is a curious direction as to the divided ownership of various rooms in a house after the testator's decease. This must have led, one would think, to almost endless disputes. It occurs in a will of the year 1681, and it is curious to note that the same practice prevailed in the north of England much about the same time.

On page 283 there is a very quaint direction in the will of one Edith Tucker, of Totnes, widow, dated 1705. She directs as follows:

"And whereas I formerly by an accident hurted my skull, and by the advice and management of my physicians, some little part, or piece thereof, being broken, was taken out, which I now have by me, my desire is that the same may after my decease be putt att or soe neare the place in my head from whence it was taken, as possible may be without opening my head, and that the same be buried with mee."

One is almost tempted to wonder why this good lady had not preserved all her first set of teeth to be buried with her as well; but perhaps she lost them before she came to years of discretion. Was she afraid that at the Resurrection on the Last Day her broken skull would be a disadvantage to her if the detached piece were not close at hand that it might be at once refixed?

Following the wills in this volume, and occupying nearly two hundred pages, are "Notes" on certain "gentle" families of Devonshire. These, too, will be of much use to the local antiquary and genealogist. The book is one of which it is a pleasure to speak in very cordial terms of praise.



BIBLIOGRAPHIE GÉNÉRALE DES INVENTAIRES IMPRIMÉS. PAR FERNAND DE MELY ET EDMUND BISHOP. Paper, large 8vo. Three volumes, pp. 334, 370, and 258. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte. Price 32 francs.

It is, we are afraid, scarcely to our national credit as Englishmen that we should have to refer to a French national publication for a record of work done by Englishmen and relating to our own country. Yet so it is, and in the volumes whose title is at the head

of this notice we have a full and complete list of all English-printed inventories published under the direction of the French "Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux Arts." The work is intended to be a catalogue of all printed inventories, but it is only really complete as regards France and England. To the assistance of Mr. Edmund Bishop Englishmen are indebted for what is for them an exceedingly useful publication. Nothing can be more provoking than to transcribe a long and tiresome document, and then to discover that all one's labour has been thrown away because somebody else had done the work previously, and had already printed it in some out-of-the-way publication or book. There are few students of manuscripts who have not suffered in this way, and they will be fully grateful to the French Government for this excellent work which should certainly make such a *contretemps* avoidable for the future. We see that in the list Mr. Bishop has included the very much shortened inventories, which are little better than abstracts, printed in the Calendars of State Papers. We think that the very imperfect and, for most purposes, useless character of these should have been more clearly indicated. Their only use is to indicate roughly what may be looked for in each particular inventory, and no more is intended. They are very different from being "printed inventories," which, indeed, they do not profess to be. This, however, is a small matter, and we are very grateful indeed to those who have taken so much care that the English list should be as accurate and complete as possible. Except England, no other foreign country is really at all completely dealt with, and some will require to be largely supplemented if it is intended that the work shall ever be actually complete. The volumes of the *Antiquvarisk Tidskrift* would have yielded several additional Swedish inventories, but it does not appear to have been consulted. So, too, Germany, Italy, and Spain are all very defectively dealt with. This could only have been avoided if M. De Mely had been provided with German, Italian and Spanish *collaborateurs* as he was with an excellent English one in the person of Mr. Bishop. We are sure that many of our readers will be grateful to us for drawing their attention to this very useful publication, and to the French Government for employing an English assistant to M. de Mely. The volumes are, we may add, sold separately, the first at 12 francs, and the second and third at 10 francs each. The two first volumes contain the lists of Inventories. The third volume is the index to the whole. The English inventories are in the two first volumes.



ENGLISH MINSTRELSIE. Edited by S. Baring-Gould. Vol. IV. Cloth 4to, pp. x, 120. Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. Price 10s. net.

We have already spoken very warmly in praise of this work in our notices of the three earlier volumes as they were published. We see no occasion to alter our opinion in regard to the fourth volume now before us, which fully maintains the excellent character of its predecessors. Among the older songs which it contains, the following may be enumerated: "Now, O Now, I needs must Part," by John Dowland (1562-1626); "The Girl I left Behind Me," which is attributed to 1758 or 1759, when there were encampments

on the Brighthelmstone Downs, while Admirals Hawke and Rodney were watching the French fleet in Brest harbour ; "Celebrate this Festival," by Henry Purcell, a birthday ode to Queen Mary II., in which the absurd conceit is attempted of making the human voice imitate a flourish of trumpets to the line, "Bid the trumpets cease"; "The Roast Beef of Old England," which, perhaps, few know to be by Richard Leveridge (1670-1758); "Love Lies Bleeding," which dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, *circa* 1648, or earlier; "O Mother, a Hoop," "The Miller's Wedding," and, last but not least, "Fair Sally Loved a Gallant Seaman," by Dr. Maurice Green. In addition to these the editor has included one or two traditional West Country ballads, which he has taken down from old folks who retained them in their memory.

In one instance Mr. Baring-Gould naïvely remarks, "We might have got more, but the rector most kindly came in and insisted on our going to tea with him. We could not refuse, and then had to hasten to catch our train to return, and as we passed, more than an hour after having left the old man, we heard him still fiddling. His memory was stored with old airs." How many a worker in the various fields of investigation has not had his precious hours cut short by some such kindly meant but ill-timed hospitality !

Besides the songs and the admirable preliminary notes to them, two engravings are given, one of Dr. Arne and the other of Dr. Maurice Green, who became organist of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1718. The latter portrait is from a painting belonging to Mr. Henry Festing, of Bois Hall, Addlestone, and shows Dr. Green to have been a man of very pleasing features. It is, incidentally, of archaeological interest, as exhibiting a doctor of music's gown of flowered silk, of the earlier part of last century. As the editor truly says, it is "a beautiful picture," although by an unknown artist.



Short Notes and Correspondence.

THE SECOND FIRE OF YORK MINSTER, 1840.

In the interesting description of Chichester Cathedral in the June number reference is made on page 170 to three English cathedrals which have sustained "disasters of the first magnitude." The writer instances the burning of York Minster in 1829, the work of an incendiary, but omits the lamentable disaster which occurred on May 20, 1840, when the nave and two western towers, including a fine peal of bells, were destroyed by fire. This occurred through the carelessness of some workmen, who had stuck a tallow-candle into the woodwork, and forgetfully left it burning. The fire began about half-past eight in the evening. I witnessed the burning; it was a remarkably magnificent sight owing to the melting and fall of the bells, which sent forth showers of sparks many yards high, more brilliant than any

gigantic firework of modern manufacture. The whole building was for the second time saved from destruction by the intervention of the central tower.

CHARLES MOORE JESSOP.

Redhill, July 4, 1896.

A FRAGMENT OF FORGOTTEN HERALDIC LORE.

It was a custom in the palmy days of heraldry for great captains to confer on their most distinguished followers the right of bearing some modification of their own arms. In accordance with this custom James de Audley, a famous leader of Edward III.'s time, is recorded to have conferred the fret *or*, which had then become the distinguishing charge of his race, on the four Staffordshire squires whom he had selected to stand by him throughout the battle of Poictiers. According to Ashmole, their names were Dutton, of Dutton; Delves, of Doddington; Fowlehurst, of Crewe; and Hawkestone, of Wainehill. Froissart particularly refers to these four squires, but unfortunately neither gives their names, nor mentions the grant of arms. A precisely similar grant, however, must have been made to two other squires, members of the families of Swynnerton and Whitmore, and the heraldic evidence is so striking that it is difficult to resist the conclusion that all six grants were made, if not at the same time, at any rate by the same person and during the progress of the same war. Anyone who will compare the various coats with the arms of the Audleys will understand how strong the testimony is. I therefore give the whole seven coats on the authority of Edmondson and Glover, beginning with that of James de Audley himself :

1. AUDLEY (a)—*Gules*, fretty *or*.
(b)—*Gules*, a fret *or*.
2. FOWLEHURST ... (a)—*Gules*, fretty *or*, a chief *ermine*.
(b)—*Gules*, a fret *or*, a chief *ermine*.
3. SWYNNERTON ... (a)—*Ermione*, a chief *gules*, fretty *or*.
(b)—*Ermione*, on a chief *gules*, a fret *or*.
4. HAWKESTONE ... *Ermione*, a fesse *gules* fretty *or*.
5. DUTTON Quarterly *argent* and *gules*, in the second and third a fret *or*.
Argent, a chevron *gules* fretty *or*, between three *billets sable*, two in chief and one in base.
6. DELVES *Vert*, a fret *or*.*
7. WHITMORE A glance at these various coats suggests the very obvious inference, which is, that while the four squires immortalized by Froissart, whichever of these they were, acted as James de Audley's bodyguard at Poictiers, two others had also so greatly distinguished themselves in those wars as to have merited a similar mark of honour. All bear the golden fret, and all,

* My brother, Mr. F. Swynnerton, artist, first called my attention to these heraldic coincidences.

excepting Whitmore, display the fret on a red field. Especially significant are the coats of Fowlehurst and Swynnerton, which are exactly alike, excepting that their respective tinctures and metals are marshalled in reverse order.

But the evidence does not altogether stop at heraldry. We know as an absolute fact that James de Audley had two squires named John de Swynnerton and John de Whitmore in the great war waged in France. That war (memorable for both Crecy and Poitiers) broke out in 1345, and continued, with short intervals of truce, up to the date of the Peace of Bretigny in 1360. In 1344 the French had begun to overrun Gascony and Guienne. In the middle of June, 1345, Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, son of the Earl of Lancaster, landed at Bayonne with 300 knights, 600 men-at-arms, and 2,000 bowmen, and marched to Bordeaux, where he joined the force already there assembled. Bergerac fell on August 26, Auberoche was relieved by the Earl of Derby, and Sir Walter Manny, with frightful slaughter of French knights on October 23, and the capture of Angoulême, opened the way for the conquest of Poitou. The provinces were recovered at the close of the year sufficiently to allow the Earl, with Sir James and Sir Peter Audley, the Lord Stafford, and Sir Walter Manny, to return to England in time to accompany the King in the following year (1346) in his descent on Normandy, so famous for the battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais.

Among the Army Miscellanea of the Exchequer for the year 1345, there is an account of the wages of the men-at-arms and others in the retinue of James de Audley with Henry, Earl of Derby, in Guienne and Gascony. The account is for 197 days, from April 26, when they started from Lord Audley's castle of Helegh, co. Stafford, until the last day of November following, each knight receiving 2s. *per diem*, each squire 1s., and each mounted archer 6d. In the list of squires occur the names of "John de Swynnerton" and "John de Whitmore," with those of other tenants round Newcastle, as John de Hinkley, of Stoke; Thomas de Podmore, of Eccleshall; and Whitmore, etc.; and the evidence shows that they returned in safety to Staffordshire, where they received their wages of war. That the same band followed James de Audley to Normandy is more than probable, especially as their chief lord was the Earl of Lancaster, James de Audley being their mesne or mediate lord. Thomas de Swynnerton, the Lord of Swynnerton, was certainly at both Crecy and Calais, as was also his younger brother Humphrey, both in the retinue of the King himself, while another brother, Richard, of Chorlton, followed Roger de Somery.

"John de Swynnerton," Lord Audley's squire, is probably the subject of the following extracts:

(1) In 26 Edward III., 1352, John de Swynnerton had a grant of two parts of the manor of Sellyng, which had belonged to Henry Fitz Roger, deceased, to hold until the full age of the heir.

(2) In 36 Edward III., 1362, the King gave to Joan, who had been the wife of John de Swynnerton, deceased, the custody of the moiety of the manor of Sellyng, with the appurtenances, which had belonged to Henry Fitz Roger, deceased, to hold until the full age of the heir.

(3) Michaelmas, 36 Edward III., 1362, London.

Joan, formerly wife of John de Swynnerton, etc., sued — de Lichfield for a debt of £40.

Also, if two John Swynnertons are intended in the following extract, the former will be John of Hilton, the latter, John, Lord Audley's squire.

By writ tested at Westminster August 4, 33 Edward III., 1359, John de Swynnerton, John de Stafford, and the Sheriff of Staffordshire are ordered to deliver to *John de Swynnerton* 40 mounted archers, chosen from the county of Stafford, to be by him conducted to Sandwich, on the Quinzaine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing, at latest, ready to serve in the King's retinue at the King's expense.

Enough has been quoted to show that John de Swynnerton, Sir James de Audley's squire, was a distinguished man-at-arms, that he flourished at the time of Edward's campaigns in France, and that he survived the battle of Poitiers by about six years.

The question now arises, Who was he? He was not identical with John de Swynnerton, of Hilton, another squire summoned in 1345, because the latter's summons was to attend the King in person on his diplomatic mission to Flanders that year. Or, to put it in another way, John de Swynnerton, the squire, who died in 1362, whom I take to have been the tenant of James de Audley, could not have been John de Swynnerton I., of Hilton, because he died in 1340; nor John de Swynnerton II., of Hilton, because (a) his wife's name was Christiana, and (b) he died in 1380; nor John de Swynnerton III., of Hilton, because in 1362 he was only twelve years old. On the other hand, the sons of Humphrey Swynnerton, of Eccleshall, and Hillaria, his wife, were not born in 1345, and must have been minors in 1362. On the whole it seems not improbable that John de Swynnerton, Lord James Audley's squire, hitherto not identified because not known to have existed, was a younger son of Sir Roger de Swynnerton, the baron, the Lord of Swynnerton, who died in 1338. His dates agree, and so does the warlike character of the man.

As regards John de Whitmore, he was, if not in 1345, at any rate later on, the Lord of Whitmore, a sub-manor of the Earl of Lancaster's great manor of Newcastle, partly coterminous with which is the manor of Swynnerton.

So far, then, the historical evidence available to date bears out the evidence of armoury. The particular roll which recorded the precise action may have perished, but the golden fret still survives in the archives of the heralds to tell of high achievement done somewhere, probably on the field of Poitiers, by those two old Staffordshire squires, John de Whitmore and John de Swynnerton.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON, F.S.A.

Authorities :

Edmondson, Glover, Stubbs.

Collections of the Stafford Historical Society.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.